

MIDSUMMER NUMBER—A CHARMING DOUBLE-PAGE DRAWING OF A SUMMER SCENE,
BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

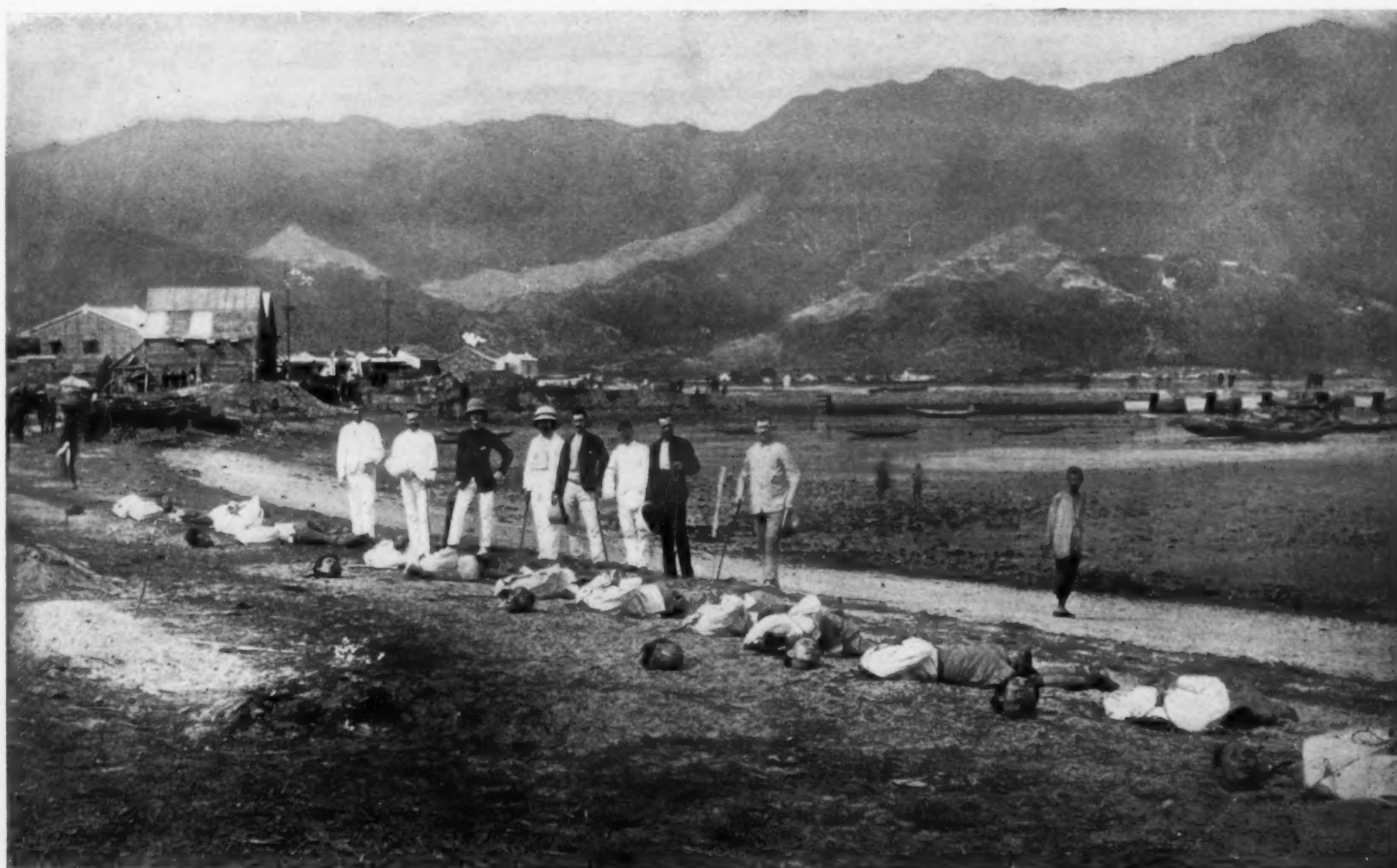
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NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1900.

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A CROWD IN THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI LAUGHING OVER A GREWSOME EXECUTION.



A WHOLESALE EXECUTION IN CHINA—BEHEADING A GANG OF PIRATES.—Reproduced from "Leslie's Weekly" of October 25th, 1894.
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THE THIRST OF THE CHINAMAN FOR HUMAN BLOOD.

PHASTLY SCENES AT THE EXECUTION OF OFFENDERS ON THE STREETS AND IN OTHER PUBLIC PLACES.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly in the United States.

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New York's Peril from Fire Along the Water-front.

(Contributed Article for Leslie's Weekly.)



HUGH BONNER.

Who joined the volunteer department in 1890, passed through all the grades and became Chief in 1899, and was retired in 1899.

Photograph by Davis & Sanford.

THE recent calamity at the piers of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, on the Hoboken side of the North River, is a forcible suggestion to the people on the New York side of the probability of the occurrence to them of a like disaster in the near future. There is imminent and constant danger of an awful conflagration at any one of many points along the water-front of New York City, and it may spread along the shore. This may seem an uncalled-for alarm, but it is fully warranted by present conditions. Bearing in mind as I do and familiar as I am with the manner of construction of the piers, I take no hazard in predicting that when one of the great line piers along the North River takes fire from the exterior there will assuredly result the destruction of the pier itself, as well as of those adjacent to it, and of such vessels as may be lying on either side of it. In such a destruction loss of life must be expected.

It is true that many of the piers erected within the past four years contain in their structures less combustible material than those of a former period. But the gain in this direction has been more than minimized by material additions to the area and height of the modern piers. They are from one-third to one-half larger than the piers of ten or fifteen years ago. But the principle of construction, commencing by placing on the pilings framework as a foundation upon which to erect two-story piers, is the same system of construction as existed formerly, and gives no better protection from fire from the exterior than do the old piers.

The danger to the piers is mainly from the outside and from underneath. The entire base of the deck is exposed and subject to the attack of any floating burning material that may be carried under by the tide. There is also grave danger in the interior, from the fact that there are no partitions to break the draught which is always generated when a fire is burning on any part of the deck or second story.

The piers are largely used for storage as well as for their primary purpose of loading and unloading vessels, and there is more liability to fire on one of them than there is in any factory, mill, or storehouse. The danger is also greater to people who may be on the piers, because it is not safe for any one to be more than twenty-five feet from an exit when a pier fire starts on any part of the deck or second story. The spread of fire on piers and bulkheads is so rapid that it is entirely beyond the comprehension of any one who has not witnessed such a conflagration. Those who are experienced in working at such fires are prepared to retreat at any time, and are always on the alert, because the flames may in an instant treacherously shut off retreat.

The last fire on piers, of magnitude, on the Manhattan side of the North River occurred at the old Inman Line dock and at Pier 9. These were entirely consumed, nothing being left of them except the piles, whose tops were burned to the water's edge. There was loss of life on the Inman pier. These fires were followed by the burning of the coal-sheds and stock-pens of the New York Central Railroad at West Sixty-fifth Street. Another fire occurred at the Wilcox lard refinery, on the North River at West Fifty-ninth Street. The intense heat of the flames ignited the window-frames of Elevator A, which commenced to burn from the top, and all efforts to stop the fire were baffled. Elevator B was next destroyed, and the flames then ran to one of the docks, where the fire department succeeded in checking them. There had been a probability of all the buildings on the river-front in the vicinity being swept

(Continued on page 70.)

Perplexities in China.

THE lack of definite knowledge, the painful uncertainty, the air of deep mystery, which for so many weary weeks marked the situation in China after the beginning of the Boxer troubles, were in perfect accord with the general situation of affairs in that country, so far as the outside world is concerned, in days of peace as well as in days of war. For after all that has been written and spoken of China and the Chinese in recent years, there are many things both about the land and the people mysterious and almost inexplicable to the Occidental mind. Of the real origin of the Chinese race, of their history previous to the modern era, of their true status as a civilized people, of their present numbers, their military strength and resources, on all these points and others, our knowledge is vague, confusing, and unsatisfactory. The literature of China, historical and religious, is so involved with myths and shadowy traditions that little exact knowledge can be derived from it as to the annals of the race in the past. It is the familiar statement of all geographers that China has a population of about 400,000,000, but these figures rest on no certain authority. They are only an approximation at the best. Nothing approaching an official census has been taken in China for fifty years. The population has been increasing at a marvelous rate. If it was 400,000,000 fifty years ago, it may be 100,000,000 more now. No one knows. It is certain only that vast areas of the country are populated to a degree of density unknown in any other part of the world.

As to the character of the Chinese themselves the same lack of positive knowledge prevails. The most competent students of the Chinese differ widely here. They are declared on the one hand to be inconceivably cruel and brutal by nature, to be indeed devoid of the sentiment of pity or of patriotism. Some, especially those who judge solely from living among them, hold the Chinese to be decidedly inferior people in every respect, with a low and cumbrous civilization, wholly unable to improve, and enduring a distinctly evil rule because they are too imbecile to make it better. The same men, with few exceptions, consider the Chinese cowards, believe them to be slaves to singularly feeble superstitions, and think they would be immensely benefited by even inferior European rule. They describe them as vicious in all ways to a degree which in Europe or America would dissolve society, corrupt in the matter of bribes beyond anything of which the modern world has experience, and, owing to their devotion to personal interests, incapable of large combinations.

But other observers equally competent and trustworthy take an opposite view. They deny that the Chinese are cowardly or exceptionally treacherous, believing that, though suspicious, they are when once they confide as faithful as any other Asiatics, and quoting in proof of their assertion that they are, rather, punctiliously honest in business. They deny that corruption in office is universal or even worse than it is among Ottomans, Persians, or Russians, and maintain that instead of being without patriotism the Chinaman has a high sense of patriotic pride, it often leading him, as it leads Frenchmen, to unreasoning dislike and scorn of the foreigner, while still acting as a very strong motive power. They say that the Chinese converts, whether to Mohammedanism or Christianity, have accepted martyrdom more readily than any other modern converts; that the Taipings in our own time fought as well as Mexicans did against the early Spanish conquerors; and that General Gordon, many officers since his time, and all who have commanded Chinese sailors, agree that once disciplined they can trust them at least as well as any second-class fighting men.

It is this mass of confusing and contradictory knowledge concerning China and its people which makes the problem of restoring peace and order in that country now so serious and formidable. It may take an army of 500,000 well-led men to do it; it may not require one-tenth of that number. It may be the work of months, or it may take years to subdue the uprising. It may be that the only way to secure an orderly government for China in the future will be by a division of the country among the European Powers, or it may be advisable to restore the old régime with certain guarantees.

We know of no one, either in China or elsewhere, competent to clear up these doubts and uncertainties in any satisfactory degree. The whole situation is such at present as to make it impossible to predicate anything with certainty as to the outcome. The most obvious and painful illustration of the ignorance and mystery enveloping the whole case is seen in the awful events which have taken place at Peking, Tien-Tsin, and other points in China since the outbreak of hostilities. It is evident that even the missionaries and other foreigners resident in China, including the ministers at Peking, could have had no inkling of the awful storm that was brewing over their heads. Had they or any one friendly to foreign interests possessed positive knowledge of the real trend of events in China it would never have come about that the united Powers of Europe and America would have found themselves successfully defied at the outset, their forces beaten back, and they compelled to leave thousands of their countrymen, including helpless women and children, to a lingering and horrible death.

An Outrageous Copyright Law.

By a curious anomaly, not easy to explain, the publishers of newspapers, the very men who have most to do with righting the wrongs of mankind in general, and with turning the light of publicity upon things dark and devious in all parts of the world, allow themselves to be imposed upon and mulcted in various outrageous ways more than almost any other class of business men. They have, for example, suffered for years under an infamous libel law and a crude, complicated, and harsh copyright system, and yet have made no concerted and determined effort to rid themselves of this incubus.

What newspaper publishers might do in this direction if they would combine and strike together at the abuses mentioned was prefigured in the swift and well-deserved fate, at Governor Black's hands, of the notorious Ellsworth bill, the Governor's action being prompted by the united and well-considered opposition of the newspaper press of New York State.

Under the present copyright law it is possible for a newspaper to be ruined financially for a transaction in which it may be wholly innocent of any wrong or unlawful intent. Under

the section which imposes a penalty of one dollar for every copy of a paper containing an unauthorized copyright picture, a New York daily was compelled to pay \$5,000 for using a photograph of an insignificant actress. Of course such penalties are out of all proportion to the enormity of the offense committed, and are little better than blackmail or robbery under the form of law. A law permitting such a gross injustice ought never to be tolerated in a civilized land.

By a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court the rights of publishers have been safeguarded to some extent and the copyright law construed in a way to relieve it of some of its drastic features. By this decision the penalty recoverable from the unauthorized publication of a copyright photograph is limited to such copies of the offending paper "as are found in, and not simply traced to, the possession of the defendant." A new law also limits the maximum recovery to \$5,000 for each infringement. But even this sum is far more than ought to be recoverable, except in the rarest cases.

The entire copyright law needs revision in the interests of justice, consistency, and honest business principles. That section of the law which requires that a publisher shall obtain the consent of the copyright-owner "in writing, signed in the presence of two or more witnesses," is absurd and wholly impracticable. The exigencies of the newspaper business especially make it impossible to comply with such a requirement, and it is the technical violation of this provision which has been the occasion of heavy damage suits against newspapers and great loss and embarrassment to honorable publishers. Penalties should be abolished entirely and the aggrieved persons allowed only such damages as they can actually prove. The present unjust and drastic law is a serious menace hanging over the whole newspaper business, making it possible for vicious and irresponsible persons to squeeze the life out of reputable publishers actually guilty of no wrong-doing whatever.

The Plain Truth.

AMERICAN enterprise has revealed itself conspicuously abroad by the daily publication at the Paris Exposition of an edition of the New York Times. The first issue printed on its presses, in the United States Publishers' Pavilion, appeared at the time of the formal inauguration of the building by United States Commissioner Peck and Ambassador Porter. The occasion was graced by the presence of a large number of prominent Americans, who expressed great admiration for the type-setting machines and presses that did the mechanical part of the work. The Times exhibit is one of the leading features of the American display at Paris, and it is fortunate that it enables our foreign friends to see a daily issue of one of the most enterprising, well-conducted, and high-minded papers of the greatest of American cities. The Paris edition of the Times is in charge of Mr. George A. Ochs.

Young men who contemplate the life of a railroad man should read the appalling statistics of accidents presented in the annual report of the interstate commerce commission. They show that out of every 420 employes on the railroads of the United States last year one was killed, and out of every twenty-seven one was injured. The trainmen and men working on the engines suffered a loss of one killed out of every 155 employed, and one injured out of every dozen in the service. Over 50,000 casualties occurred, and the long list of dead aggregates more than 7,000. The list of dead and wounded far exceeds that of the American army in the war with Spain, including our protracted campaign in the Philippines. It almost equals that of the British army in the South African war. It is fair to add that over half of the persons killed and a tenth of those injured are classed as "trespassers," who had no business to ride, and who were attempting to steal their transportation. In this awful list of casualties tramps figure for the most part, with an occasional unfortunate creature whose circumstances really compelled him to steal a ride. The traveling public will be glad to know that of the millions of passengers carried, only 259 were killed, as against 221 the preceding year, and 3,442 injured, as against a little less than 3,000 during the preceding twelve months. It would seem as if the constantly-increasing use of automatic couplers, automatic safety signals, and other similar devices would largely reduce the casualties on American railroads, but until grade crossings are more generally abolished the list will continue most formidable.

The contention that Mayor Van Wyck should be removed from public office because he is a holder of stock in the American Ice Company, which supplies ice to some city departments, has led a correspondent of the Mail and Express to make a few comments, intended to show the absurdity of the proposition. This writer says that strict enforcement of the law forbidding municipal officers to hold stock in any corporation that has dealings with the city would absolutely disqualify for public places nearly every business man in New York, as the city buys almost everything in common use, including coal, milk, provisions, dry-goods, medicines, furniture, and a variety of supplies, almost all of which are manufactured by incorporated companies which might be termed trusts or industrial combinations. To strictly construe the law would be to prevent public officials from being the innocent holders of stock for investment purposes in any of these corporations or in the great railroads which lease portions of the water front or bring in coal and milk for city consumption. The writer of the communication insists that the law bearing on the subject must be construed in a common-sense manner, and he says that, not many years ago, two different mayors of New York "were the principal factors in the corporation that furnished the city with steel and iron-work for nearly all the public buildings that were in the course of construction." No objection was ever raised to their connection with this corporation, and no one dared question their honesty, for they were conspicuous among the best mayors that New York City has ever had. It is only fair, therefore, that Mayor Van Wyck should be given a full and free hearing before judgment is passed, and this, we are glad to know, the Governor of the State intends to accord.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—LOVE and war have long been recognized as potent forces in the history of men and nations, and many thrones and empires have had their rise and many their fall through the agency of these two powers working separately or in conjunction. But in the event of the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Helena of Russia, as now proposed, something new will happen; for it is said that the Emperor of Russia has determined, when the union is completed, to erect Bulgaria into a kingdom by itself and make Ferdinand the first king. Nothing like this has ever happened before—the creation of a kingdom being made contingent on a matrimonial alliance. But the Czar is absolute master in this particular situation, and can have it so if he desires. The Princess Helena is a favorite cousin of the Czar, and nothing could be handsomer as a marriage portion than the gift of a throne, and especially of a brand-new one. The princess is reputed to be the most beautiful of all the marriageable princesses of Europe. She is only eighteen. The marriage is still spoken of with a question-mark, because the princess was engaged once before, to Prince Max of Baden, but for some reason not stated she suddenly put an end to the betrothal. Prince Ferdinand is a widower, and his political tribulations have been many. It is to be hoped that better fortune and a happier life are in store for him now.

—Mr. Marellus Elliott Foster, of the *Houston Daily Post*, one of the most successful journalistic institutions of the South, is the youngest managing editor of a great daily in America. He has just been appointed to that position, and is only twenty-eight years old. Mr. Foster's early opportunities for education were scant enough. A few years at public school in Huntsville, Ala., and a year at the Texas University comprised all the schooling he received. But he had an avidity for knowledge; he liked to write, and he was gifted with the newspaper instinct. Seven years ago he began to correspond for the *Post*, and his work was so admirable that he was offered a position on the paper; this offer he accepted, and his rise from humble reporter to managing editor was due to the recognition of his marked abilities as a journalist. His newspaper work is characterized by accurate, painstaking detail, and infinite capacity for labor. He unites the newspaper man's faculty of quick apprehension with the student's love of verification, and his judgment is unerring. It is the possession of these qualities that has given to his articles on Texas manufactures, which have recently attracted much attention, their special value. Mr. Foster's mother was a Fitzhugh, of the Virginia stock, and his grandfather was a distinguished writer in the days just preceding the Civil War. The latter's political and historical studies were most accurate and thorough, and these qualities have descended to the brilliant young man who is helping to make history in the great State of Texas.

—Few ecclesiastical preferments in the Church of England are more desirable, or carry with them a larger degree of power and prestige, than that of the Bishop of Liverpool. In addition to having as its centre and seat of authority the second largest and richest city in England, the see of Liverpool includes many parishes, churches, cathedrals, and religious institutions famous in the history of Great Britain. The bishopric has been held by many distinguished theologians and church leaders, the latest among these being the late Dr. Ryle, the noted writer and controversialist. Bishop Chavasse is a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was

licensed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Preston, in 1870. Eight years later he was appointed to the rectory of St. Peter-le-Bailey, Oxford, and speedily became popular and influential among the undergraduates of the university. He is said to be a different type of man from his predecessor, Dr. Ryle. His sympathies are much wider and he abstains from controversy. He is one of the very few of the evangelical clergy of England who have joined the Christian Social Union.

—The first Protestant native in the Philippines to be ordained to the ministry of the Gospel is Nicholas Zamora, B.A., of Manila. He was ordained to the Methodist ministry by the missionary bishop, John B. Thoburn, D.D., bishop of India and Malaysia. The Rev. Frank W. Warne, D.D., who was present, says: "It was one of the most pathetic, inspiring, and will be one of the most historic, scenes I have ever witnessed." Zamora preached his first sermon in the soldiers' institute in Manila, and in that institute he was ordained. He is a graduate of the Roman Catholic College of Manila, an excellent speaker, and a successful missionary pastor. He holds services in various parts of the city, and the aggregate attendance is large. The institute is wanted as the First Methodist Church in Manila, and can be bought for \$30,000. The father of Zamora, D. Paulino Zamora, was banished from Manila without trial, about sixteen years ago, because he possessed a Spanish Bible, which he had procured from a ship captain. The son had imbibed Protestant principles from correspondence with his father, who returned to Manila after it was taken and occupied by the American forces.

—Everything relating to the uprising in China is so confused that it is impossible to tell at this juncture who are the real leaders in the movement or what the motive is that inspires the opposition. Elements of discord have been present in China for several years, and close observers of the situation have been certain that an explosion was imminent. A powerful element, including the more intelligent and progressive Chinese at home and abroad, has been agitating for such changes in the government of China and in the educational, industrial, and commercial usages of the country as would bring it in line with Japan and other enlightened nations. The foremost leaders in this movement have been Kang Yu Wei and Leung Chai Chu. They organized a society under the name of the Po Wong Hui, or reform party, which has spread rapidly through all parts of the Chinese empire and has established juntas in the United States and other countries where Chinese are resident. There are said to be 20,000 members of the party in San Francisco alone. They control several newspapers in Canton, Peking, and elsewhere, and have expended large amounts of money in their propaganda. The Pong Wong Hui has been in favor of the restoration to full power of the Emperor Kuang Su, who was in sympathy with them, the retirement of the Dowager Empress, and the institution of a liberal government that should keep the empire intact. Kang Yu Wei and the other leaders of the reform party naturally incurred the hostility of the reigning element, and most of them have had to flee from China to save their heads. Of course the Boxer massacres and other recent outrages have broken up the reform programme, for the present at least, and what may come of the wreck and ruin no one knows.

—The Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury of Tung-cho, North China, is one of the refugees in Peking whose fate and that of his wife

back with him to China the question, "What would Jesus do?" In the chapel of the North China College, which has been destroyed by the Boxers, Mr. Tewksbury had established among the more advanced Christians the "Comrades of the Holy Steps," the first society of the kind. The title-page of the covenant and constitution bore a cut of the Cross, the Chinese inscription signifying "The love of Christ constraineth us." Below the cross they read the question, "What would Jesus do?" The upright arm of the cross read, "Jesus commands us to follow in His steps." On the horizontal arm were the questions, "Ought you to follow? Are you willing to follow?" while underneath the arms were the answers to these searching questions and the pledge to which the members signed their names. If Mr. Tewksbury survives, there is no doubt that he will re-establish this society, and it is entirely possible that it will spread in China as the Christian Endeavor Society has expanded in all lands. No one foresaw how the Endeavor society would multiply. Mr. Tewksbury is one of the most ingenious, prolific, and versatile missionaries. He is a preacher, teacher, itinerant, linguist, musician, executive, originator, mechanic, etc. Nothing comes amiss in the life of the foreign missionary. Mrs. Tewksbury is a musician, and has taken special courses of study in Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary.

—Mrs. Virginia Durant Young is the editor and proprietor of a newspaper conducted entirely by women. It is published at Fairfax, S. C., and the *Fairfax Enterprise* is its name. It is said by those who have seen the working of this Adamless newspaper-office—only women are members of editorial, working, and office staff—that there is a harmony and serenity about the place that cannot be found in a man-conducted office. The paper has a large circulation, and is regarded as one of the important papers of the State. Mrs. Young writes not only the leaders, but often does some of the reporting, which is always graphic in style. Her object in establishing the paper was to assist two orphan nieces, who desired to have a practical knowledge of journalism. Mrs. Young is the author of several successful books, of which the best-known is "Beholding as in a Glass." She enjoys the prestige of having taken the initial step in South Carolina in behalf of woman suffrage, by her petition to the Legislature to have the "elective franchise bestowed upon her." Recently, she went on a crusade through her State, with her apostolic sisters, urging the importance of equal rights to all. These ladies, by their logical discourses, did much for the cause, and the universal brotherhood of man—and woman—is a nearer possibility than hitherto. Mrs. Young is an eloquent speaker, as well as a powerful writer. She is president of the South Carolina Equal Rights Association, and was one of the delegates to the recent suffrage convention at Washington. Possessed of abundant wealth, Mrs. Young could live in "silken-folded idleness," but she has chosen a life full of arduous occupation.

—Many Canadians are following with interest the lectures being delivered in Chicago by Mr. Brant-Sero, a well-known young Indian, who, until a month ago, was a resident of Hamilton, Ontario. Mr. Sero is a direct descendant of the famous red chief, Brant, after whom the city of Brantford is named, and who played so romantic a part in the struggles between Americans and Canadians. The Hamilton district is redolent of the Brant name, and on the kitchen-floor of a small hotel a short way from the city are shown the stains of the blood of a son whom that great chief slew in a fit of anger. Young Sero was born with romance in the blood, and wanted to see the world beyond the Canadian Reserve. He topped off a school education with a course at Cambridge University, and returned to Canada with an English wife and money. The Brant-Seros took a large house on the outskirts of Hamilton and cut a wide swath in society. He learned to box when in England, and came into court for pommeling a man on his place who refused to obey his orders. At the time of the Queen's diamond celebration Brant-Sero invited several hundred Indians to camp on his grounds, and roasted an ox whole in their honor. The education he had received and the regard of the white men gained him much influence on the reserve, and he was one of the chiefs always listened to in the councils. Thoroughly acquainted with the life of the Six Nation Indians, and being a ready speaker, he could always hold a white audience on such subjects as Iroquois music or their manner of christening, etc. Like many clever men, however, he had no genius for finance, and the cost of keeping up appearances in society at last wrecked his home. He went to Chicago to lecture. From that city he wrote that he would not return to Hamilton. His English wife is selling the household furniture and says she will return to England.



MARELLUS E. FOSTER, THE YOUNGEST MANAGING EDITOR OF AN IMPORTANT DAILY.



KANG YU WEI AND LEUNG CHAI CHU, LEADERS OF THE CHINESE REFORM PARTY.



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THE REV. ELWOOD G. TEWKSBURY, IN PERIL IN PEKING.



MRS. TEWKSBURY.

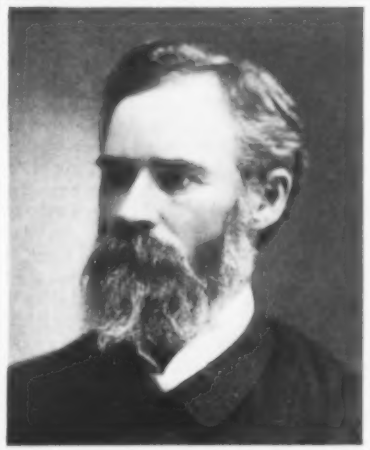


THE REV. FRANCIS JAMES CHAVASSE, THE NEW BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.

gians and church leaders, the latest among these being the late Dr. Ryle, the noted writer and controversialist. Bishop Chavasse is a graduate of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and was



BRANT-SERO, THE INDIAN LECTURER.



THE REV. WILBUR FISKE WALKER, D.D.,
PRESIDING ELDER OF THE PEKING
METHODIST MISSION.



ESTHER WALKER, DAUGHTER OF
THE PRESIDING ELDER.



MRS. FLORA M. WALKER, WIFE OF THE
PRESIDING ELDER OF THE
PEKING MISSION.



MING CHUAN LIU, AGED TWENTY-ONE,
NATIVE METHODIST PASTOR IN PE-
KING, EDUCATED IN NEW YORK.



BARON VON KETTELER, THE GERMAN MINISTER, WHO
WAS MURDERED IN PEKING BY THE BOXERS.



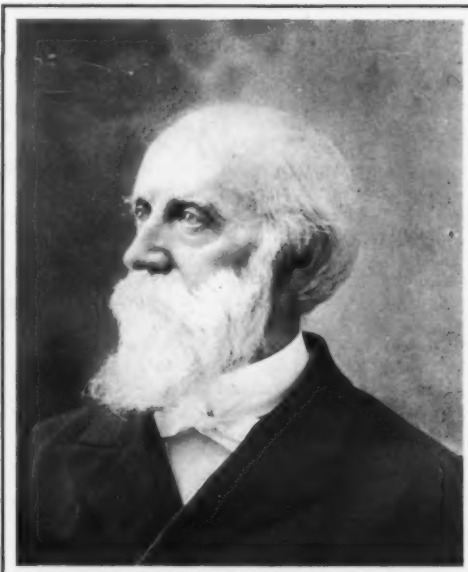
THE HON. E. H. CONGER, OF IOWA, OUR BRAVE-
HEARTED, NOBLE-MINDED MINISTER TO CHINA.



MONSIEUR PICHON, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR
TO CHINA.



PRINCE TUAN, PRESIDENT OF THE TSUNG-LI-YAMEN,
THE LEADER OF THE BOXERS.



DR. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, OF TUNG-CHOW, A
REFUGEE IN PEKING, FORTY YEARS A
MISSIONARY IN CHINA.



THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF PEKING, MONSIGNOR FAVIER,
VICAR-GENERAL OF THE LAZARISTS.



THE REV. G. H. EWING, OF THE CONGREGA-
TIONAL MISSION AT PAO-TING-FU, A
REFUGEE IN PEKING—A GRADUATE
OF AMHERST AND YALE
DIVINITY SCHOOL.



GENERAL KOUEI-SONG-TSUNG-TING,
COMMANDING A DIVISION
OF THE CHINESE ARMY
OPPOSED TO THE
BOXERS.



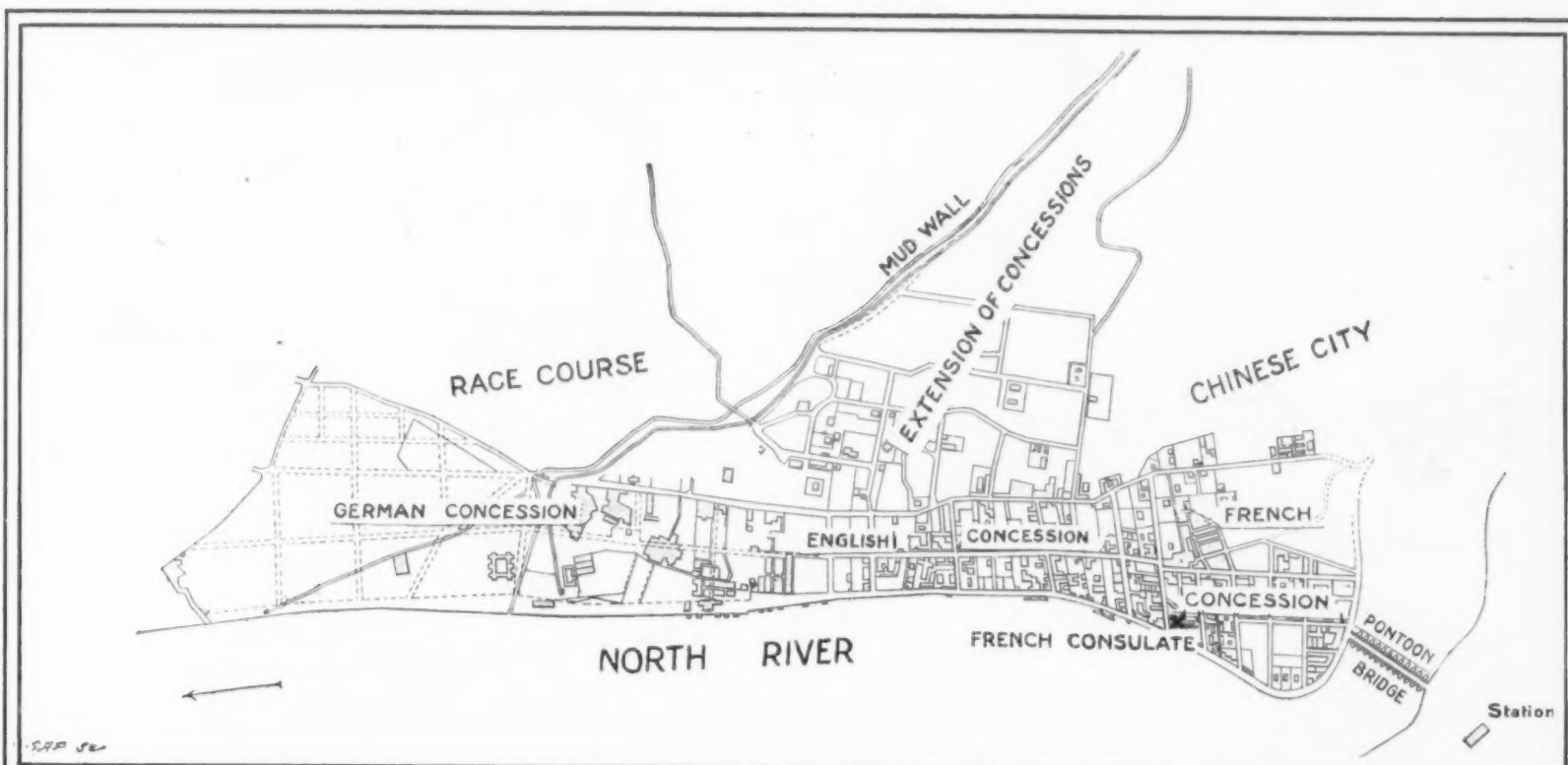
THE REV. WILLIAM S. AMENT, OF
PEKING, MISSIONARY OF
AMERICAN BOARD.



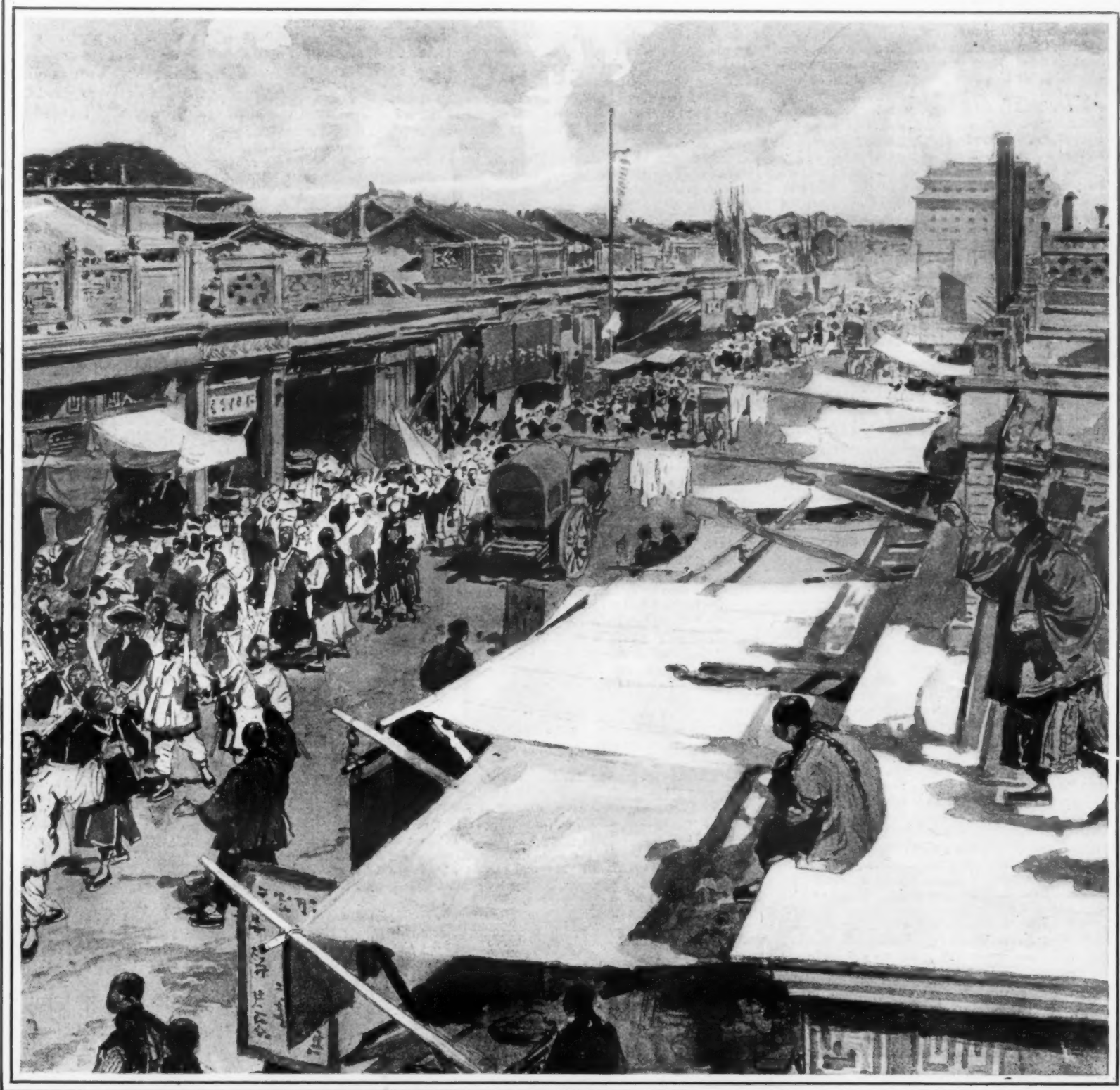
GENERAL YUAN-SIE-KAI, TREACHEROUSLY
MURDERED BY THE BOXERS WHILE
CONFERRING WITH THEM.

THE OUTBREAK IN CHINA AND SOME OF ITS NOTABLE VICTIMS.

NOBLE MEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE IN PEKING AT THE TIME OF THE REPORTED MASSACRE BY THE CHINESE, AND WHOSE FATE
HAS CAUSED THE WORLD TO SHUDDER.



PLAN OF TIEN-TSIN, SHOWING PLACES OF LEADING INTEREST WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THE BOXERS FOR MANY WEEKS.



A STREET IN PEKING DURING THE EXCITEMENT OF AN UPRISING BY THE BOXERS.

TWO CENTRES OF VIOLENCE IN CHINA.

TIEN-TSIN, WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE GATHERED, AND PEKING, WHERE THE BOXERS HAVE HAD CONTROL.

Horrors of the Chinese Revolt.



TIEN-TSIN, WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES HAVE BEEN DESPERATELY FIGHTING THE BOXERS—THE BRITISH CONCESSION ON THE PEI-HO IN THE FOREGROUND.

EXPLANATION OF THE ORIGIN OF THE BOXERS' OUTBREAK—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF FOREIGNERS ABOUT TIEN-TSIN—REVOLTING CRUELITIES—A WORD FOR CHINA.

(Special Correspondence of *Leslie's Weekly*.)

TIEN-TSIN, CHINA, June 15th.—To-day an educated Chinese, a Yale College man, related to me two stories from native sources, relative to the beginning of the Boxer riot. The first of these accounts appeared in one of the Chinese papers published in Shanghai. The second and more dramatic one was told to friends by an imperial censor, lately from Peking, and now in this city on business. The newspaper says that, at the village of Linshu, in Chihli, there was a flourishing community of Catholic converts; that these had some trouble with a military graduate, and complained of him to the magistrate of the district. The latter, being an upright judge, and finding the military aspirant for honors to be in the wrong, imposed a heavy fine of four hundred thousand "cash" (\$220 American money), and, in addition, compelled him to furnish twenty tables of chow to provide a feast for his accusers. Stung by the severity of the sentence, he, after nursing his wrath for a time, went into the neighboring province of Shantung and poured his grievance into the willing ears of the Boxers, and besought them to avenge him. Ready for any chance to rise, they came to Linshu, fell upon the Catholic citizens, and smote them hip and thigh. But they did not stop at this, but murdered the brave old general sent to try to disband them, and then began a raid upon the Paoingfu railway, attacking engineers and other employés, and some missionaries, and finally, law-abiding Chinese, burning towns, railway-stations, rolling stock, etc., in large numbers, and now hold possession of several important cities in the interior.

This is one of the stories circulated as to the origin of the Boxers' outbreak, but here is another: In the long, straggling village of Linshu are two religious sects, one the society of Catholic converts mentioned in the other account, and another, not Buddhists, called "The Rice-ball Eaters," a society for mutual advancement and protection, who hold to some strange doctrines. At their meetings they have a sort of communion festival, and together, with much ceremony, partake of cooked rice-balls. Hence the name of the sect. Months ago, some of these and one or two of the Catholics had some misunderstanding about land boundaries, water rights, or some other neighborhood matters. Each society espoused the quarrel of its members, and gradually the feud assumed alarming proportions, each party reviling and threatening the other, whenever opportunity offered.

The matter was finally taken up by the head men (old men) of the village, who summoned the leaders and notified them that they must settle their differences and become again peaceable citizens and good neighbors. This the factions finally agreed to do, and consented to meet the wishes of the town fathers by giving each to the other a great feast. The Catholics in good faith made the first feast, entertained the "rice-ball" people, filling them full of good chow, *sam-sai*, and *kouleang*, the latter being cups which do both cheer and inebriate. A week or two later the rice-ballists gave a return dinner to the Catholics, and toward the close of the feast, at a pre-arranged signal, arose and, drawing weapons, murdered twenty-seven of their guests. The survivors fled, and, repairing to the Hsein city of the district, laid their complaints before the magistrates, asking protection and the punishment of the offenders. To their petitions the magistrate, not having love for Christians, turned a deaf ear, and nothing was done to bring the murderers to justice.

The aggrieved party, being unable to fight the rice-ball men without help, sent some of their number into Shantung province to tell the story of their wrongs to the Boxers, who passed over into Chihli, several thousand strong, attacked the treacherous rice-ball sect, and began a crusade against the inefficient magistrate, and finally against the railway, its engineers and other employés, killing some and driving others away. Two missionaries also had to suffer the fury of the now thoroughly excited mob, and many peaceable natives were driven from their homes. They fired Paoingfu, the capital city, burned several railway-stations toward Peking, tore up railway-track, burned or blew up bridges, etc., and now hold possession of some large towns on the Paoingfu Railway, in defiance of the regular Chinese forces.

Whether either of these accounts is reliable is, of course, not known, but the natives here accept them, each believing the story which pleases him best.

The invulnerability of the Boxers to firearms is not only believed by the Chinese, but by the Boxers themselves. Only a wholesale slaughter will convince the people otherwise. A Chinese servant recently said to me that the leader of the Boxers was surrounded by many hundreds of his enemies. He was

fired upon, but after the fire was found outside the circle unharmed. Another and yet another attempt was made, with like result. After many attempts he was seen in the air, hovering over them, and they found they were powerless to do him harm. Not only justice for the murder of foreigners, but mercy to the superstitious Chinese, calls for the extermination, if need be, of this secret society.

Hankow and Wuchang are suffering from a mania for kidnapping. At all hours there are people beating gongs and crying "Lost children," and the walls are covered with notices of rewards for recovery. Both boys and girls are taken. The kidnappers, at these ports, are called "Moh-hu-tsz," meaning "Touch them stupid." It is said the Moh-hu-tsz have the power to merely look at or touch a child, who falls down powerless.

An ugly rumor is current amongst some of the Chinese at Wuchang that in order to make the bridges of the Peking-Hankow railway secure it is necessary to bury the bodies of children under the foundations. As foreigners are building the railway they are consequently supposed to be in want of children to strengthen their bridges. The result was that three unhappy men who were suspected of kidnapping children were lynched in Wuchang. One was drowned, a second was stoned, and the third hacked to pieces.

The officials have put out a proclamation, the purport of which is that if any men are suspected of such crimes as kidnapping children the people must not take the law into their own hands, but must send the culprits to the officials, who will examine and punish them. Similar rumors are current in Hankow, and we hear that some men were in like manner lynched there, but up to the present we have not been able to verify the latter statement.

The strange part of the business is the action of the authorities in connection with it. A couple of supposed kidnappers were taken to the district magistrate in Hankow, Hsiak'outing, but he refused to have anything to do with them, and told the people that they must punish them themselves. Exactly the same thing happened at Wuchang when an accused kidnapper was taken to the Kianghsiahsien yamen there. The result of this was that no less than five men were done to death by mobs—three in Hankow and two in Wuchang—as kidnappers caught in the act. In Wuchang one man was tied up in a bundle of pith lamp-wicks, over which a tin of *karao* was poured, and then burned to a cinder. But in other cases the people simply rushed on the accused and battered and stamped the life out of them with hands and feet.

These affairs brought the Hsiak'outing to his senses, so he hurried out a proclamation demanding that all kidnappers must be handed over to the authorities to be dealt with according to law; and stating that he would show no mercy to them, or to those who might kill them. He had one alleged kidnapper choked to death in a cage opposite the Szkuantien on Sunday evening, so that made six in two days.

The story of the journey of the Belgian engineers from Paoingfu to Tien-Tsin is pathetic in the extreme. When the party reached Tien-Tsin they were completely prostrated. This party of thirty of the Lu-Han Railway engineers, including six women and one child, left Paoingfu in twelve boats, escorted by Director Ching and a military force. For 150 li—about fifty miles—they had no trouble, but, passing through a lake, missed the channel, and, entering a creek, were surrounded by Boxers and were fired on. One of the guns was a wooden cannon, which wounded but did not kill. The windows of the boat were closed by advice of the Chinese, but, as the boat was aground, the Boxers, whose leaders wore colored coats, fired on them. The foreigners returned fire, with fatal effect upon many of their foes, and one man was beaten to death by a club, in his attempt to board the boat. The foreigners jumped out and pushed the boat into deeper water, crossed the creek to the other side and landed. Monsieur Osrent, their leader, a Swiss, and his sister, Madame Astier, with two others, J. Pezzard (Italian), and Cadars (Turkish), were separated from the rest. It is thought they attempted to return to Paoingfu. It is feared they have been killed. The Chinese authorities both at Peking and at Tien-Tsin have telegrams stating that Monsieur Osrent was shot and decapitated and his sister killed and mutilated.

The twenty-six formed a square with the women inside, and made due east toward Tien-Tsin with all the speed they could, but ill-clad, ill-shod, and foodless. Water of sorts they got from pools and streams. They traveled as best they could, avoiding villages, towns, etc., for three and a half days and fighting all

the way. They expended more than 2,000 cartridges and are confident they killed 100 men. As they could speak no Chinese and their interpreter had by this time bolted in fear—he is now under arrest in Tien-Tsin—they were utterly helpless, and unable to distinguish friends from enemies. The men all behaved like heroes, and carried the women and child when the latter broke down, one lady being very close on maternity.

When thirty or forty li from Tien-Tsin five of them appear to have lost all control from suffering and excitement. They got separated from the rest and disappeared.

Mr. Lipmann is shot in the leg, and has seven wounds in the shoulder and head; one of the ladies is shot through the shoulder, and several others have shot and other wounds. Their escape is really wonderful, and shows what determination and courage can do in adverse circumstances against men like the Boxers. The blackguards soon discovered the superiority of the foreign arms, and kept at a respectful distance, though they tried to snipe the party at night.

The most common, indeed the most charitable judgment that can be said of the Empress Dowager is, "She has sown the wind, and is reaping the whirlwind." That she and her advisers are frightened, no one can doubt. The *North China Daily News* has this timely and suggestive comment:

On the head of the Empress Dowager and her chosen servants, who seem to be also her masters, lies the guilt of the murder of two British missionaries and several foreign engineers, besides numberless Christian converts. On her head lie the sufferings of the thirty Lu-Han Railway engineers and the six ladies, so graphically described by our Tien-Tsin correspondent. The heroism with which these brave men and women made their retreat from Paoingfu to Tien-Tsin, fighting all the way, and shot at when they tried to rest at night, the men carrying the women and child when these weaker members of the party broke down, will not readily be forgotten; and these sufferings, as well as the murders, must be atoned for. It is no doubt a serious matter for the Powers to remove the usurping Empress Dowager, but they must not shrink from the responsibility. It may be that they may be able to restore the Emperor to power, or they may be too late to save him from the tender mercies of his aunt; but under any circumstances there can now be no peace in China until the Empress Dowager and her reactionary Manchou advisers are cleaned out. Firmness now may prevent the whole of China from being torn by rebellion, and it will be something gained to get rid of the complicated mass of lies and excuses which has accumulated round the Empress Dowager's usurpation. A. R.

The Cause of the Outbreak.

A WORD IN EXTENUATION OF CHINA'S ANIMOSITY TO FOREIGNERS—HOW THE LATTER HAVE CONSTANTLY GIVEN MOST SERIOUS PROVOCATION.

(Written for *Leslie's Weekly*.)

BLACK and impenetrable, the pall has settled over Peking. The civilized world, with its eyes fixed on the embattled walls of China's ancient capital, could only speculate as to the fate of those who were its representatives therein. The relief force under Admiral Seymour reached An-Ting, within sight of its castled arsenals and gate towers, and it is hard to believe that it could not have covered the short remaining distance and carried succor to those who finally became exhausted by the weary waiting for help which came not, and were overwhelmed by the angry hordes of yellow men.

Why the relief force should have followed the line of the railroad from Tien-Tsin to Peking instead of taking the natural and easiest route, up the river to Tungchow, may never be known, but the attempt to reach the capital by the route it took seems like tempting fate and inviting the failure which actually befell it. The destruction of the railroad was known to be the main objective of the Boxers, and the region between Tien-Tsin and the capital was known to be swarming with hostiles fresh from the fighting about Paoingfu and the destruction of the great warehouses at Feng-tai. By going up the river or marching up the low watershed that marks its eastern bank the relief force could have had the river between it and the mad-dened hordes until reaching Tungchow, only twelve miles east of Peking, and thus entirely escaped the opposition which forced it back. When Peking is finally reached it will be by following this route, and not until the veil is lifted by the occupation of its massive walls by the allied forces shall we know the full extent of the catastrophe.

Peking is best seen from the top of the city wall over the great arch of the Chen-mun or Meridian Gate, the central gate in the southern wall of the Tartar city, which separates it from the southern or Chinese city. Looking north from over the

gate, the yellow, porcelain tiled roofs of the imperial palaces glisten in the sunlight. Just below you stands the Great Pink Gate, opened only for the Emperor's semi-annual visits to the temples of Heaven and Agriculture, in the southern city. To the left, just inside the city wall, is the old Catholic cathedral, founded by the Portuguese priests in the twelfth century. Over the city wall, fifteen miles to the west, can be seen the famous Western Hills, the beautiful summer resorts of the missionaries and diplomats of Peking. North, beyond the palaces, in the very heart of the city, rises the templed top of the Mei Shan or Coal Hill, which commands a view of the entire city, and from which the last of the Mings watched the sacking of his capital by the founders of the present Manchu dynasty, and then hung himself in despair.

About half a mile to the right lay the destroyed legations, the American and German legations on the south side of Legation Street, which runs parallel with the city wall, being so close to the wall that from its top you can easily see everything within their inclosures. The bombardment of the legations has been done from the top of the city wall, which overlooks and so easily commands them. The reason that all foreigners gathered in the British legation for refuge was because it stood the farthest from the wall. Far to the right, in the southeast corner of the Tartar city, is the Methodist mission compound, which was selected as the last stand of the missionaries of Peking. Here were gathered not only all the missionaries of Peking, with their families, but those from Paoingfu, Tungchow, and other points near the capital. Here, too, were gathered the 150 native girls of the mission school and the students of the Peking University, besides the hundreds of native Christians who in their extremity doubtless sought the protection of their spiritual leaders. The thought that these heroic souls, who remained with their converts to lead and protect them or to share their fate, have been tortured and butchered chilled the blood of Christendom.

A cycle of Cathay has just elapsed since the doors of China were violently forced open by a "Christian" nation to admit the traffic in opium, the importation of which, up to that time, had, by Chinese law, been a capital offense. For the opium war, which was forced upon her, a heavy indemnity was exacted from China, and the cession of Hong-Kong to Great Britain. The feeling of resentment aroused by these aggressions was shown in several minor insurrections, but culminated in the great Taiping Rebellion, begun in 1850, which all but shook the dynasty from its throne, and only failed because its forces, corrupted by riotous living, gave up their high purpose of founding a new dynasty, and degenerated into a horde of robbers.

The affair of the *Arrow* in 1856, in which a Chinese officer arrested some pirates from a boat that had formerly had a license to fly the British flag, but whose license had expired, was made the excuse for the French and English war of 1859-60. This war, marked by the desecration of temples and graves and the wanton destruction by the allies of ancient and sacred places, was closed by the wringing of another heavy indemnity from China and the cession of more territory to both the allies, while Russia seized the opportunity to possess herself of the immense Amur provinces. This war was also followed by widespread insurrections, particularly those in Kan-Suh and Yunnan. These were followed by the French seizure of Tonquin in 1867, the Japanese invasion of Formosa in 1868, English advances from Burmah, and the Russian occupation of Ili and eastern Turkistan, which last was so unjust and brazen a piece of aggression that Russia herself acknowledged it and withdrew, relinquishing all claims to the territory by the treaty of 1881.

The harshness and arrogance of the foreigners in their dealings with the Chinese in local affairs precipitated frequent trouble. The great massacre at Tien-Tsin in 1870 was brought on by the arbitrary and unnecessary refusal of the French consul to allow the Chinese magistrate to inspect the Catholic orphan asylum, with a view to discovering the cause of an epidemic that was raging therein. This was followed by the murder of Mr. Margary, the guide of the English expedition through Yunnan, and the exaction by England of an indemnity of \$250,000 for this single life. Then the French advance into Cochinchina resulted in the disastrous war of the Black Flags and the treacherous bombardment and destruction of the Chinese fleet by the French Admiral Courbet in the river Min. Having requested and been allowed to pass the forts and occupy the Chinese naval anchorage, on the plea that it was unsafe for his fleet outside, he drew up alongside the Chinese fleet and, absolutely without warning, opened fire upon it and literally blew it out of the water.

The Japanese war had even less reason to justify it. China had scrupulously complied with the terms of her treaty. But Japan with a serious rebellion on her hands, needed something to divert the attention of her people from the troubles at home, and an opportunity to try out her new army. The results are known to all. China lost her ancient dependency of Korea, Japan received Formosa and an indemnity that repaid her, four times over, her outlay on account of the war. Russia with a diplomacy comparable only to that of a highwayman, secured Manchuria, Port Arthur, and the Liau-tung peninsula, while England accepted the "lease" of Wei-hai-wei. "Spheres of influence" were then claimed by Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, and finally Germany seized Kiau Chau and claimed for her sphere the province of Shantung.

Heretofore the claims and aggressions of the Powers had been confined to outlying territories, but this last seizure, a piece of piracy that stands absolutely unequalled, was upon the sacred soil of one of the original eighteen provinces of the empire. The effect upon the Chinese people of the seizure of this part of Shantung, the home of Chinese civilization, the birthplace of their greatest sages and warriors, can be compared only to the effect that a seizure of Bunker Hill and Boston harbor would have upon us. In the seized territory the Chinese villagers were driven out, some from homes that had been in their families for over 2,000 years, and received no compensation in return. In laying out the proposed railroad through Shantung the engineers became offended at protesting villagers and, bringing up an armed force, completely exterminated two villages as a "warning" to others.

The present outbreak of the Boxers, which began with the murder of Dr. Brooks on January 23, was precipitated by a

German engineer who brutally killed a boy by knocking him over the head with the handle of his riding-whip. Nor is it strange that Chinese feeling should have been directed against the missionary in whose home this engineer stayed that night without even mentioning the reason he sought shelter. Priests who came to teach religion have stayed to usurp the functions of local magistrates. But it is useless to multiply incidents, for it is an unbroken tale of coercion and bad faith, of ports forced open at the cannon's mouth, of exorbitant indemnities for the most insignificant claims, of rich concessions wrung from an unwilling government by duress, of the total disregard of Chinese sentiment, and the brutal outrage of Chinese feeling, of the utter ignoring of private rights and international comity.

In addition to this the sensational papers of Tien-Tsin and Shanghai have for the past two years discussed little else but the coming "partition," and the probable "division" of the empire, until the natives have become thoroughly alarmed. No wonder the people have come to look with suspicion or hatred upon all foreigners, and are filled with resentment against a dynasty that has so failed to preserve the honor and integrity of their empire.

Dynasties have lasted in China only as long as they have protected the people in their rights, and the present uprising is intent on either relieving the throne from foreign coercion or on establishing a new dynasty in its stead. Foreigners, as usual, have shown a disregard for established customs and laws that they would not dare display in any other capital of the world. Guards sent to protect the legations have roamed about Peking trespassing where Chinamen themselves are not allowed to go, creating disturbances and alarming the superstitious by the reckless discharge of firearms from the city wall, while their reported attempt to enter the Forbidden City, those sacred precincts reserved exclusively for the Son of Heaven, could not fail to incense the people and gain recruits for the rebels.

The bombardment of the Taku forts was worse than a mistake; it was a criminal blunder. They could have been taken as easily as they were, whenever the necessity arose. The Chinese army would probably have prided itself on its protection of the foreigners had the foreign forces shown their intention to rely on that protection, but the action at Taku threw the entire Chinese army into the arms of the Boxers, and left the foreign colony in Peking at the mercy of the mobs. They who have sowed the wind are reaping the whirlwind, and the crimes and outrages of a cycle of dishonor have been wiped out in one of those blind outbreaks of human rage, the final protest of races against cumulating encroachments on their rights.

GUY MORRISON WALKER.

The Money Question.

A COUNCIL of the people had assembled to devise
A money for the people that was valuable and wise.

Each State was represented by a good man and a true,
With a bale of sage suggestions as to what was best to do

To down the yellow demon, and in the place of gold
Supply a better medium for the welfare of the fold.

They got the meeting working, after long and arduous toil,
In the midst of flying whiskers and the odors of the soil.

The man from Colorado jumped up and waved his hand,
And said that silver money alone would save the land.

The man from Maine suggested that the people of his State
Considered spruce-gum money the latest up to date.

The Kansas man objected, and announced that in the West
No kind but corn-cob money would half-way stand the test.

The Yankee from Rhode Island, one of several delegates,
Declared that clam-shell money would satisfy those States.

The Georgia man protested against the Yankee clam,
Asserting with insistence that it wasn't worth a — cent,

And furthermore insisting that in the end they'd find
That watermelon money was the really truly kind.

The colonel from Kentucky rose grandly in his place
And said that corn-juice money was always worth its face.

The man from old Missouri desired to say that he
Believed in coon-skin money as the money of the free.

A dozen men presented themselves upon the floor,
But by this time the meeting was in a great uproar.

The coon-skins and the corn-cobs were thirsting for a fight,
The spruce-gums and the clam-shells were turning pale with fright;

The corn-juice and the silver were looking for a scrap,
And there were cries for whiskers with which to stop the gap.

The chairman called for order—and got it—in the neck,
And when the meeting ended the place looked like a wreck.

And just before it ended those saw, who yet could see,
One William Jennings Bryan slip out and climb a tree.

WILLIAM J. LAMPTON

Queer Chinese Superstitions.

IGNORANCE AND CREDULITY THE SOURCE OF ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING.

In a keen and thoughtful analysis of the present troubles in China Mr. Ho Yow, the Chinese consul-general in San Francisco, himself a broad-minded and highly-cultured gentleman, has traced the difficulties to three sources: the deep-rooted national aversion to the spread of a new religion, the resentment felt at the appropriation of Chinese territory by foreign Powers, and, lastly and greatest of all, the ignorance and superstition which prevails among the masses, including many of the official and mandarin class, leading them to implicit belief in the false and slanderous stories circulated concerning the horrid practices of Christians and their evil designs upon the country. These views of the situation are corroborated by the best writers on China, including such as Mr. Chester Holcombe and Dr. Arthur H. Smith, whose work on "Village Life in China" is a revelation of the character of the people in the rural sections of the country.

The point is emphasized by Dr. Smith, as well as others, that one of the greatest difficulties and the greatest source of peril in dealing with the common people in China lies in the fact that they are such sticklers for etiquette and ceremonial observance,

and have so many superstitious notions about the details of every-day life, which, if disregarded or violated by foreigners, are certain to stir up resentment and lead in many cases to outbreaks of mob violence. It is hard, indeed, for a foreigner to tell when, in carrying out what is to him a commonplace detail of business or social life, he may not be stepping on some sensitive Chinese prejudice or belief and storing up for himself a whirlwind of popular wrath.

An incident illustrative of the danger lying in this direction is related by Mr. Chester Holcombe, for many years secretary of the American legation at Peking. When General Grant was visiting China Mr. Holcombe secured for him a privilege never before that time accorded to a foreigner, the privilege of admission into the sacred precincts of the Temple of Heaven in Peking. Now it is contrary to the settled belief of the Chinese to admit a member of the female sex, old or young, even to the temple ground under any circumstances. It is said that should a Chinese guard venture even to carry a baby girl in his arms within the forbidden lines he would probably be punished with death. Not knowing of these restrictions, a number of ladies in General Grant's party ventured to follow him when he visited the sacred edifice. Realizing the seriousness of this action, Mr. Holcombe afterward apologized to the Emperor's representative for the conduct of his countrywomen, and was informed that the intrusion would be overlooked, but must be kept as secret as possible, for should the populace learn of it an anti-foreign outbreak would be likely to follow. They would not forgive such a pollution of their most sacred building.

Even a Chinese scholar supposed to be far above the average of his fellows in learning may be found beating a drum to save the sun in an eclipse from being devoured by the "Dog," and he receives with implicit faith the announcement that in Western lands the years are a thousand days in length with four moons all the time. Faith in the *feng shui*, or geomancy of a district, is still as firmly rooted as ever in the minds of the leading literary men of the empire, as is shown by memorials in the *Peking Gazette* calling for changes in buildings, the erection of lucky towers, etc., because the number of successful competitions is not greater. A few years ago an American resident in Canton had a weather cock of the conventional arrow form placed on the top of his house. His Chinese neighbors took this weather-vane to be a thing of evil placed there to encourage the devil spirit, and they made such an ado about it that the offending house owner was compelled to take it down. A similar remonstrance was made in another Chinese city against the erection of a water-spout on a house, on the ground that it drew off all the rain in the district.

To Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing, except the name and address of the sender, should appear on the back of the photograph, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the amateur who took the picture. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat surface paper is not the best for reproduction. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners.

The Paris Exposition. — During the Paris Exposition LESLIE'S WEEKLY will devote a page or more, at intervals, to a special display of photographs taken on the exposition grounds by amateurs. The best photograph, from the standpoint of originality, interest, and artistic merit, at the close of the contest, November 1st, will receive a special prize of twenty dollars, and for each photograph accepted two dollars will be paid on publication. Entries should be marked: "For Paris Exposition Amateur Contest." See general directions.

SPECIAL PRIZES. — We offer special prizes of ten dollars to each prize-winner, until further notice, for the most unique, original, and attractive pictures in the following classes: Negro Life, Summer-resort Recreations and Summer-resort Belles, Automobile-driving, Cute Children (babies included), Indian Life, American Frontier Scenes, Gold-hunting in Alaska. Contestants should mention the class in which they desire to compete.

N. B. — Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with "Leslie's Weekly."

Intended for Others.

DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE ADVICE APPLIES TO US.

"WHILE reading the morning paper at breakfast I frequently read over the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee, and finally began to wonder if it was a fact that my daily headache and dyspepsia were due to coffee-drinking.

"It never occurred to me that the warning fitted my case.

"I had been on the diet cure for more than ten years, having tried a strictly meat diet, also a strictly vegetable diet, and at other times left off breakfast for a time, and again left off dinner, but all these efforts were futile in ridding me of the steady, half sick condition under which I labored.

"I had never once thought of overhauling 'dear old coffee,' but when it finally occurred to me to make the trial and take up Postum I immediately discovered where the difficulty all these years came from. I now eat anything for breakfast, as much as I desire, doing justice to a good meal, and the same at lunch and dinner, with never a headache or other disagreeable symptom. My only 'crankiness' now is to know that I have Postum served as it should be made—that is, properly boiled. There is a vast difference between poorly made Postum and good.

"C. E. Hasty, of Alameda, Cal., insists that he owes his life to me because I introduced him to Postum. I have a number of friends who have been finally cured of stomach and bowel trouble by the use of Postum Food Coffee in place of regular coffee.

"Please do not use my name."

D. J. H., 1223 Bremen Street, Cincinnati, O.





HOW FASHIONABLE SOCIETY MAKES THE HOT WAVE ENDURABLE.

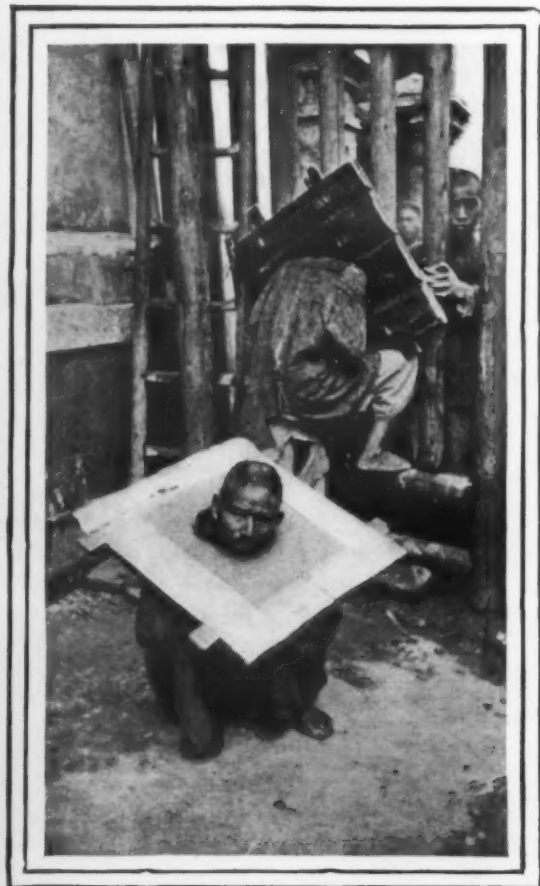
A DANCE ON THE PIAZZA OF A FASHIONABLE HOTEL AT ONE OF OUR LEADING SUMMER RESORTS.—DRAWN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY.

Cruelty of the Chinese.

HORRIBLE METHODS OF INFLECTING PUNISHMENT UPON CRIMINALS AND PRISONERS.

Two peculiar traits of the Chinese which are certain to add an unusual element to the horrors of warfare are the almost inconceivable depths of cruelty in that people's nature and their apparent absolute indifference to the sufferings of fellow-creatures. In pure and unadulterated fiendishness the Chinese can furnish examples, even in their common course of life, to which the atrocities committed by monsters like Nero, or even by our own Indian savages appear mild in the comparison. It is this inhuman trait, among others, which has given color to the theory that the Chinese are a special creation of the Almighty, a distinct order of beings, neither brute nor human. It is difficult to account in any other way for the apparent absence from their make-up of sentiments of pity or compassion.

One who has been long resident among the Chinese in their own land says that they seem to find a real and diabolical delight in witnessing scenes of agony, whether the victims are friends, foes, or criminals. The more horrible the suffering inflicted the greater the enjoyment. This inhuman trait is exhibited in the fiendish and unnamable tortures which the Chinese inflict upon criminals of every degree, and also upon prisoners-of-war, these tortures always being made public spectacles and witnessed by crowds of men, women, and children with evident pleasure.



PUNISHING BOXERS BY IMPRISONMENT IN THE CANGUE.

It is reported that the native Christians and some of the Japanese and European soldiers captured during the present troubles have been forced to undergo the *ling chee*, a peculiar and popular method of Chinese torture, the operations of which are enough to make the flesh creep with horror. There are various degrees of *ling chee*, differing only in the length of time in which the victim is made to suffer. Its chief and most hideous feature consists in the slow slicing away with a huge sword or knife of the victim's ears, hands, feet, and other portions of the body. Where the operation is supposed to be tempered with a little mercy, obtained generally by a bribe, the executioner cuts off only the eyebrows, the breasts, and the arms, and then puts an end to the agony by plunging his knife into the heart. If more exquisite torture, and therefore more pleasure for the onlookers, is desired, the cutting-up process is drawn out as long as possible, the vital parts being avoided with the knife. The extremities are hacked off piece by piece, the fleshy parts of the thighs sliced away, the eyes gouged out, and other mutilations inflicted which are simply indescribable. All this is done too often to a man accused of a crime which in most civilized countries would call only for a brief term of imprisonment.

The most common method of punishment for criminals in China is the infliction of the *cangue*, a method made familiar to all by pictures of Chinese life. The *cangue* is the huge collar of wood placed around the neck of the person convicted of some light offense, such as petty thieving or, perhaps, the murder of a foreigner. When securely fastened and locked around the neck it prevents the wretch who wears it from feeding himself or quenching his thirst. If he does not die from want of food or drink it is because relatives or friends supply him with these necessities as he wanders about the streets. If his crime has been in any way obnoxious he is often pelted with mud or stones by children or others as an amusement, he being utterly unable, of course, to protect himself. At night the wearer of the *cangue* suffers fearfully, for the collar makes it impossible for him to recline or even to stoop over without hurting his neck on the sharp corners.

But *ling chee* and the *cangue* are not the only specimens of diabolism peculiar to Chinese law and custom. Death by fire, strangulation, crucifixion, and burial alive are common, each

being accompanied with as many circumstances of added cruelty and horror as the Celestial imagination can devise. It remains to be seen whether the allied forces now warring against the Chinese will not find some way soon to compel them to observe the rules of civilized warfare in the treatment of prisoners. It is surely to be hoped that such may be the case.

New York's Peril from Fire Along the Water-front.

(Continued from page 62.)

away if it had not been for a great effort made at the dock just mentioned.

The risk to adjacent property caused by this fire was so great that the board of fire commissioners, under the direction of President Henry D. Purroy, through its building bureau refused permits for the rebuilding of the elevators, for the reason that they would endanger life and adjacent property. The fire department had at that time entire control of granting permits for the erection of piers, elevators, etc., on the water-front, as the building department was then a bureau in the fire department.

The railroad company had a bill passed by the Legislature permitting the erection of this class of structures on the water-front, on condition that permission be secured from the fire department. A permit was granted for the rebuilding of Elevator A under such conditions as the department might prescribe. Among the requirements was the construction of an outer jacket, inclosing the entire structure of framework in a wall of burned hollow tile, six-inch blocks, laid in cement and properly anchored to the main structure. Sprinklers, stand-pipes and hose, and numerous other requirements were gladly complied with. The elevator has met with no mishap since its reconstruction, but of course the wisdom of these requirements cannot be determined until the occurrence of a fire, which may start at any time.

The destruction of the elevators was followed by an agitation for the betterment and fire-proofing of piers then being constructed or in contemplation. The requirements above outlined were enforced in the reconstruction of Elevator B, and others were added in the rebuilding of the docks. Then, for the first time, the piles above the water-line and the entire under part of the deck were required to be covered with galvanized iron and fastened with galvanized-iron nails, and the filling of the open compartments under the deck-planks with cinders was also insisted upon. The pier was finished its entire length on this plan, making it semi-fire-proof, and it was in good condition when I last examined it a few years ago. This plan was partially followed in the construction of piers by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and several others on the North River front, and it would in all probability have been extended to all piers erected within the past ten years but for the great opposition that sort of construction met with from lessees and owners of piers, simply because of the small additional expense.

The opposition was so strong that when the opportunity occurred, four or five years ago, jurisdiction over constructions on the water-front was taken from the building department and conferred on the department of docks. From that time piers have been erected without the slightest consideration as to fire-proofing other than the elimination of some of the wood-work from the first and second stories, such as beams and columns, while the roofs and floors are still made of combustible materials, such as would invite the destruction of either or both stories in case of fire.

It would seem to be waste of capital to erect a semi-fire-proof structure on a base of yellow-pine timbers, which are likely to ignite from floating burning materials. Once ignited there is very little hope that any part of the structure would be saved, as the attack against fire must necessarily come from the fire-boats and other boats that might be in the vicinity. The land forces of the fire department will render but little aid from the main entrance. They are handicapped at all fires on the North River front by the fact that the bulkheads have recently had erected upon their immediate fronts large sheds, which are used mainly for storage—another source of danger. It may seem strange, but you may walk for blocks along the North River front and you will not see any part of the river, on account of the erection of these great storage-sheds. They prevent the fire department from working at or concentrating forces at the bulkheads which adjoin endangered piers. The sheds are new and grave perils.

It is remarkable that with the great advances made in the development of fire-proof building materials none of these improvements have been applied to the construction of our new piers or in the fitting up of vessels. Piers and vessels can positively be made fire-proof if the means at hand are used. I do not say that fires would always be prevented, but I do claim that life and property would be rendered safer, because slow combustion would give sufficient time for the escape of people and the salvage of property.

The Brooklyn and Long Island City water-front along the East River is very dangerous. A great conflagration is likely to occur there at any time. That frontage is used largely for the storage of lumber, oil, cotton, and other most combustible articles, and for factories that are like tinder-boxes, and no sufficient precautions are taken for the prevention of fires. Several destructive outbreaks have occurred along this front, but the structures were small and the flames were checked before they extended much beyond the point of starting. This was fortunate, but we cannot hope to be fortunate always.

Over-insurance—this is a general remark—is causing enormous destruction of property. A man says to himself, "I can erect a certain class of structures which I know are dangerous, but I can get them insured, and I'll take the chances." The insurance company accepts the property and rates it according to the risk. I do not believe there is any profit in this sort of business, and I know it is dangerous.

John H. Corner

Attractions of the Stage.

SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE, Otis Skinner, and Eleanor Robson will form the first "all-star" cast of the season in New



SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE.

York, when they present Browning's poetic tragedy, "In a Balcony," at Wallack's Theatre, in October. Mrs. Le Moyne has long been celebrated as an interpreter of Browning, and it has been her ambition to present some of his poetic plays on the stage. Julia Marlowe's production of "Colombe's Birthday" in Philadelphia a few seasons ago and the late Lawrence Barrett's tour in "A Blot on the Scutcheon," are about all the professional representations of Browning's plays on record in this country; although it may be recalled that he wrote his poetic tragedy of "Strafford" for Macready, while "Luria" and "The Return of the Druses" were arranged for stage representation. While the independent theatre societies are searching all other languages for odd plays Mrs. Le Moyne feels that one of the masters of English dramatic verse should no longer be slighted. Accordingly, she has secured the co-operation of Mr. Skinner, who is reputed the best reader of blank verse in the ranks of America's young romantic actors, and Miss Robson, the clever ingenue, who last season made a great hit in the rôle of Bonita in "Arizona." There are only three leading rôles in the Browning play, namely: *The Queen*, who will be played by Mrs. Le Moyne; *Norbert*, her prime minister, Mr. Skinner; and *Constance*, cousin to the *Queen* and beloved by *Norbert*. As indicated by the title, the action of the play takes place in a balcony of the *Queen's* palace, overlooking a beautiful garden, and illuminated by the brilliant Italian moon. Messrs. Liebler & Co., managers of Mrs. Le Moyne, are having special scenery painted for this production, while the lady herself is now abroad securing models for costumes and special properties. The play is laid in about the same period as "Romeo and Juliet," which it somewhat resembles in the intensity of its passion, the poetic beauty of its language, and the swiftness of its action leading up to the tragedy. In the original manuscript it was described as "a fragment of a play," being probably the third and fourth acts of an uncompleted tragedy by Browning. But although the first acts are left to the imagination, and the play starts in *medias res*, it is a complete and powerful drama of great poetic beauty. Should this meet with popular approval it will probably be the forerunner of a series of Browning productions, in which Mrs. Le Moyne proposes to enlist special talent.



ELEANOR ROBSON.

The history of theatricals has, in the minds of broad-thinking managers, demonstrated that those interested in the players are so thoroughly conversant with things theatrical that it is absolutely essential to present to the public each year something entirely new. Most notable during the coming season's offerings will be the debut as a star of charming Gertrude Coghlan. She has just passed her twentieth birthday, and inherited her dramatic talent—being a daughter of the late Charles Coghlan, and a relative of other famous foot-light favorites bearing the name. Gertrude's father, in his determination to have her shine foremost among America's leading actresses, devoted much time in preparing her for the stage, realizing that her vigor, youth, beauty, and grace would make her the celebrity of the family. Just prior to his death Mr. Coghlan sought material for a play, suggested by William Makepeace Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," in which to present his student to the public; and as Miss Coghlan was constantly by his side, he constructed the character of *Becky Sharp* especially for her. Her appearance in New York is looked forward to with much interest, particularly by the smart set, which have been stanch admirers of the Coghlan family for years.

Mr. Rudolph Aronson has gone to Europe to consult with Herr Eduard Strauss and arrange the final details for the latter's tournee of the United States with his great band of fifty musical artists. Mr. Aronson takes with him over 100 composi-



OTIS SKINNER.



MISS COGHLAN AS "BECKY SHARP."

tions by American composers. These will be heard by Herr Strauss, and a selection made of those to be performed during the tour. Mr. Aronson will also close contracts for the artists who will take the principal parts in the production of "Wiener Blut," which will be presented in New York next fall, and after that in all the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

In New York City little that is new is offered, excepting "The Cadet Girl," booked so long ago for the Herald Square Theatre. In the variety line, however, change is the constant order of the programme. Scenes in Old Paris, a reproduction of a part of the exposition, are an attractive feature at the Eden Musée. Gertrude Haynes, on the church organ, accompanied by James Byrnie, the boy tenor, is the feature of Hammerstein's roof-garden. At Proctor's various pleasure-houses and at Keith's, variety entertainments of unrivaled excellence continue to attract large audiences, while the roof-gardens of the New York Theatre and Koster & Bial's do not lack for audiences. The midsummer visitor in New York finds plenty to occupy his idle moments.

Perhaps the most popular high-class sea-beach entertainment in the country is that which is provided at Manhattan Beach. The very successful engagement of Primrose & Dockstader's minstrels is to be followed by "The Geisha," and then by the very talented company of the Castle Square Opera in some of the best productions with which it won such deserved success in New York during the season last winter.

JASON.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

ONE of the most astute American financiers, himself a former president of the New York Stock Exchange, the Hon. J. Edward Simmons, in a recent significant interview, declared that "the receding wave of prosperity is upon us, and we have entered upon a period of commercial reaction." He called attention to the fact that the iron industry had been thrown from unprecedented activity into great depression, with many works closed and prices declining; that the print-cloth market was demoralized, and that the mill-owners of Fall River were curtailing the production of prints; that thirty great cotton-factories were to be closed, throwing 20,000 operatives out of employment; that many woolen-mills were decreasing their production, and that all markets were glutted and the seller is making concessions to the buyer. More than six months ago, in this column, I said that the crest of the wave of prosperity had been seen, and I added, and have since frequently repeated, that prices always decline with much greater rapidity than they advance.

It is a healthful sign when public attention is called by leading bankers and business men to the fact that the boom is over, for it is better to settle down quietly to a lower level in business than to have the drop come suddenly with a panic. This is a great and growing country. The extension of its foreign trade is unprecedented and most remarkable. Our great railroads have been and are being put in better shape for business than they have been in years before. Our factories are finding new markets in every civilized community, and crop prospects are not as bad as they have been pictured. The wheat and cotton crops may be short, but at present advices the outlook is good for a large corn crop. While foreign complications, arising from the outbreak in China, may endanger our growing cotton trade with that country, and may arrest the cotton-mill boom in the South, and may curtail, incidentally, the earnings of railroads in the cotton-belt, on the other hand, foreign complications will lead to a still greater demand for American corn and wheat and other commodities required for the supply and support of large armies in the field of action.

The over-capitalization of many industrial properties must lead inevitably to their reorganization on a fairer basis, and I am not altogether prepared to believe that some railroads must not also be included in this list. The prudent investor will therefore carefully safeguard his interests by not rushing wildly into the market either to buy or to sell until the clouds clear away, until the character and extent of the crops are made known, until business conditions become more settled, foreign complications are adjusted, panicky conditions on the European bourses, with possibilities of higher money rates, are escaped without friction, and, above all, until the result of our Presidential election is clearly foreshadowed. I have an impression still that the money in Wall Street will be made on the bear side of the market for some months to come, for, while the liquidation has been heavy, it has still left a great many stocks very far beyond the prices at which they sold four years ago.

"A." Pittsburg, Penn.: Cover on the first severe drop.
"P." Richmond, Ind.: I am unable to obtain satisfactory information. What I have learned does not assure me.
"C." Boston: No. (2) Do not recommend the purchase of any of the copper stocks at present. (3) You will do better to wait a little while.

"W." Lewiston, Me.: Southern Pacific is a good stock to hold for a long pull. I would buy it on sharp reactions and at the lowest possible level.

"R." Kansas City: I do not advise the purchase of Atchison. The issue of \$3,400,000 additional bonds for improvements is not regarded with favor.

"Guardian," Baltimore, Md.: The issue of common stock by the General Electric Company is for the purpose of retiring bonds and thus lightening the fixed obligations of the company. It also adds to the water in the stock, however.

"Miner," Helena, Mont.: The lessened output of silver and the increased demand for it for circulation purposes is said to have occasioned the recent rise in the white metal. Whether it will be permanent or not no one can foresee.

"Artist," St. Louis, Mo.: I do not think money will continue to be cheap until fall. The banks in Berlin, London, and St. Petersburg have all helped the industrial-stock booms on the foreign bourses, and when the day of reckoning comes will all need ready funds.

"G." Nashville, Tenn.: For a permanent investment I do not regard Louisville and Nashville as offering special inducements. The disturbance in the iron market and the approaching depression in the cotton business will not be helpful to Louisville and Nashville.

"Lake," Stillwater, Minn.: You will make no mistake for investment if you buy Northwest preferred or St. Paul preferred, or Lake Shore, when the market takes a slump. (2) No. (3) You will get it lower if you wait. (4) Both railroads have been put in excellent condition, and both run through a profitable territory.

"Banker," Albany, N. Y.: It is the impression that the large profits of the American Sugar Company will justify an increase of the dividends on the common stock in the near future. But what is to prevent another opposition refining company from springing into existence,

causing another war, and a decline in prices? (2) Union Pacific may be earning eight per cent. on its common stock, but if it pays four per cent. per annum regularly, it will be doing well.

"R. L. B.," Omaha, Neb.: Chicago and Great Western sold a year ago as low as 10, and during the boom sold as high as 30. It would not surprise me if it would sell lower than the present quotation. There is over \$50,000,000 of it, and, of course, it is a speculative stock, with the intrinsic values in the preferred issues. Bought at a sharp decline, it offers speculative opportunities, but only in an active market.

"Countryman," Belvidere, Ill.: Rock Island and Illinois Central both pay five per cent. per annum. The former has a capital of \$50,000,000, and the latter of \$60,000,000. Rock Island sold last year as low as par and as high as 123. Illinois Central sold at 105½, at the lowest, and at the highest did not pass Rock Island. At the low prices of a year ago, each can be purchased with a feeling of security. Both are excellent properties. Of course the condition of the crops in the West will have something to do with the earnings of all the granger roads.

"I.," Plainfield, Vt.: Tennessee Coal and Iron has had a phenomenal rise in the past few years, but its earnings are large and its capital, as compared with that of some of the other iron and steel properties, is moderate, though it is larger than it should be. If the future of the company were assured and eight-per-cent. dividends were expected to be continued, it would not sell at prevailing prices. I regard it with greater favor than most of the other steel and iron stocks.

"H.," Boston, Mass.: There is one way for the industrialists to help themselves out of their depression, and that is by increasing their prices and thus increasing their profits. American Sugar, National Biscuit, and Continental Tobacco are all doing this, and it can be done when the market will stand it, but not always. The prices of Lead, Copper, and Paper have all declined, and are declining, and the depression in Steel and Iron continues. It is a question of supply and demand in its ultimate analysis.

"P.," Chicago: Northern Pacific seems to be too high. St. Paul is strongly held, but if the failure of the wheat crop should be followed by a partial failure of the corn crop it would fall below par. (2) I doubt if Wabash preferred will sell lower than 15 unless the market has a panicky reaction. (3) Tennessee Coal and Iron is earning a great deal of money and is undoubtedly able to pay its dividends at present, but whether it can withstand the great depression in the iron and steel trade which is obviously near I am not able at present to answer.

"Interested," Brooklyn: I would take my profit and stand ready to re-purchase on the decline which nearly every practiced financier expects to witness before the 1st of November. Unless the proposed combination of large steel and iron interests is carried out, I do not see how you are to get much more for your Federal Steel common for a long time to come, if ever. Nor do I think well of the other industrial you refer to. Wisconsin Central is doing well, and so are the other railroads you mention. I would not sacrifice them at too great a loss.

"S.," St. Paul, Minn.: There is no doubt that the railroads in the Gould system, including Wabash, Missouri Pacific, and Texas Pacific, have been greatly improved by the liberal expenditure of earnings in the construction department. The same may be said of Southern Pacific. I agree with the president of the latter, Collis P. Huntington, that the railroad companies in this country are doing more in the way of improving their property than they have ever done before. Some railroads, however, which have been turning earnings into dividends rather than improvements, in order to facilitate the sale of their stock and bonds, must have a day of reckoning, and more than one of the Pacifics is included in this number.

JASPER.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

THE fate of the assessment associations which still survive will be the fate of those that have faded away and disappeared from sight under stress of circumstances. Cheap insurance, which does not take into consideration the fact that it is not cheap unless it is certain, will not be in demand as soon as the people understand that security can only be obtained in the life-insurance business, as in every other field of financial operation, by paying for security. There are lots of stocks and bonds paying from seven to fifteen per cent. per annum, that are offered to the public, but conservative bankers never have anything to do with them. They are satisfied with three or four per cent. The smart investor who thinks he knows more about finance than the banker puts his money in the speculative securities, which temporarily give him large returns, and finally discovers that he has not only lost the interest, but that he is also in danger of losing his principal. So the assessment associations which have attracted a large number of members by the alluring statement that they offer something cheap, are, one by one, discovering that, as their death rate increases, they must either increase the cost of insurance or go out of business.

It is interesting to observe that at the recent State convention of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, which is one of the best-managed fraternal insurance associations, the president, in his annual report, commented on the fact that there had been a net loss of nearly 1,500 in the membership of the association during the year, as the result of a material increase in the cost of insurance, but he congratulated the members that they had been able to travel from an insecure footpath to a safe roadway, "along which," he added significantly, "all fraternal societies must ultimately journey. Of 136 fraternal assessment societies reported during the last year, but fifty-nine show any increase whatever, and most of these but a small percentage." Fraternal insurance may have its place, as some argue, because it furnishes cheap insurance for a little while, but I never have believed in anything that is not as permanent as it is safe.

"L.," Portland, Me.: The New York Life issued last year not quite 100,000 policies.

"Inquirer," Richmond, Va.: Yes, three companies have over a billion dollars' worth of insurance in force. I refer to the three great old-line companies in New York.

"H. P. H.," Winston-Salem, N. C.: The company you refer to was originally a Masonic association, but changed its name and absorbed two other assessment companies, which were on their last legs, and is now seeking an amalgamation with an old-line company not of the highest standing.

"J. E. K.," Rockport, Mass.: The first company has had a great deal of trouble, and I would not advise that a policy be taken in it. The second is regarded as in better condition, but neither compares in permanence and safety with the Mutual Life, the New York Life, the Equitable, or any of the other strong, old-line companies.

The Hermit.

Favorite Haunts of Society.

If it cannot be said, remembering the march of time, that the new and palatial hotel in Brook Street, London, which threw open its doors to the public, *Claridge's*, has sprung upon the site of its predecessor, nobody will be found to deny the extraordinary contrast it presents to the appearance and quality of almost every similar house in England's capital. This is an age, indeed, in which one has ceased to be astonished at anything that appears as the result of modern enterprise, unlimited expenditure, and, let it be added, the exercise of art, ingenuity and good taste. The spoilt and comfort-loving American in particular refuses to believe that discomfort could have had its charms, and "plain" dinners could have been worth living for at all. It is possible that isolated cases of musty antiquarians still linger fondly over "old remembrances," but all progressive travelers will find the new *Claridge's* Hotel built on the site of the old, famous, and fashionable hostelry, in the very heart of aristocratic Mayfair, and now tricked out in all the glory of modernism, luxurious equipments, artistic embellishments, and beautiful decorations. Ever since the oldest of old stagers can well remember, the *Claridge's* of yore was pointed to as the abode of princes and dukes, of the illustrious of all nations, of foreign potentates galore, and of the *haut monde* generally. The chronicler

of a future generation will doubtless record the fact that American society has succeeded European nobility, and that "*Claridge's*" is but another step in modernizing ancient London. It is, doubtless, the best in Europe, and is already appreciated by Americans accordingly.

Fair Play for the Life-insurance Companies.

THE idiosyncrasies, to put it lightly, of an insurance commissioner in the State of Kansas, which for a time were regarded as sensational, but which, in the end, proved to be quite harmless, were looked upon as the natural outgrowth of a Populist's propensity for trouble. It is not too much to say that a similar tolerant view is not held regarding a remarkable report recently issued by the insurance commissioner of the State of Massachusetts.

He appears to take exceptions to the technical forms of certain policies issued by a couple of companies, and, regarding one of them, takes direct issue with the insurance department of the State of New York, which may be regarded as the model and most conservative department in the United States, and with the largest interests to safeguard. He branches out into a general denunciation of what he terms the "one-sided and absolutely blind" contracts or policies drawn by all insurance companies.

This criticism might have been applied twenty years ago, in the era of life-insurance speculation and exploitation, but the strenuous legislation which was the direct outcome of that era has from year to year thrown new and stronger safeguards about the policy-holder, and, as a result, life-insurance policies to day are shorter, plainer, simpler, and more direct than a deed for the sale of a house or the terms of an ordinary lease or mortgage.

It has been our pleasure several times of late to refer to the promptness with which the great and prosperous life-insurance companies of the United States have made settlements with policy-holders or with the heirs of the latter. In many notable instances the companies have been liberal and generous beyond what might have been expected, and far beyond the public impression of what corporation liberality and generosity customarily is.

Every insurance contract of a strong company reserves a certain period of time in which it may make its settlement with the beneficiary, but even this just and fair time limitation is often waived in the interests of the policy-holder.

It is difficult to comprehend the reasons for the remarkable utterances of the insurance commissioner of Massachusetts in defense of the opinion he holds. With one single exception, he stands alone upon the controverted question regarding the "first year's reserve on continuous-payment policies," and his position therein is not approved by experts of conceded reputation in the financial world.

The Massachusetts commissioner has a right to his opinion in this matter, but he is not justified in charging the great and progressive companies and their thousands of capable, experienced, and honorable agents with seeking to take technical advantage of the insured by framing policies which are altogether in the interests of the company. We have in mind a policy issued by one of the great companies which is so concise and brief that it can be read in less than a minute. It is a simple form of contract, plain and straightforward, and the tendency of all the companies of late years has been strongly in the same direction.

The insurance department of Massachusetts has heretofore been regarded as so conservative, judicial and fair, that the opinion of its commissioner has usually carried with it great weight. We are not surprised, however, that the recent utterances of the existing head of that department have led to caustic criticisms by nearly all the prominent insurance journals of the land, and no better evidence than his own report is needed to show his unfitness for the position he holds.

If You Have Smoked Too Much

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. W. H. FISHER, Le Sueur, Minn., says:

"It is a grand remedy in excessive use of tobacco." Relieves the depression caused thereby, and induces refreshing sleep.

Summer Feeding

for infants necessitates the greatest caution and careful study of conditions. Care in diet, first and last. The use of Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has largely simplified this problem. Beware of unknown brands. Get the Best.

THE chances are your blood needs cleansing—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, purifies the blood. At druggists.

Doctor's Food Talk.

SELECTION OF FOOD ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTS IN LIFE.

OLD Dr. Hanaford, of Reading, Mass., says in the *Messenger*: "Our health and physical and mental happiness are so largely under our personal control that the proper selection of food should be, and is, one of the most important acts in life."

"On this subject I may say that I know of no food equal in digestibility and more powerful in point of nutriment than the modern Grape-Nuts, four heaping teaspoons of which are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal, and experience demonstrates that the user is perfectly nourished from one meal to another."

"I am convinced that the extensive and general use of high-class foods of this character would increase the term of human life, add to the sum total of happiness, and very considerably improve society in general. I am free to mention the food, for I personally know of its value."

Grape-Nuts food can be used by babes in arms or adults. It is ready cooked, can be served instantly, either cold with cream, or with hot water or hot milk poured over. All sorts of puddings and fancy dishes can be made with Grape-Nuts. The food is concentrated and very economical, for four heaping teaspoons are sufficient for the cereal part of a meal.



GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT REPLYING TO SENATOR WOLCOTT'S OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.



THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION ASCENDING THE PIAZZA OF GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S RESIDENCE AT OYSTER BAY, TO NOTIFY HIM OF HIS NOMINATION.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DELIVERING HIS ELOQUENT RESPONSE TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE PORCH OF HIS RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O.
Photographed for "Leslie's Weekly" by Fred W. Meyer.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

INTERESTING EXERCISES AT CANTON, O., AND OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., THE RESPECTIVE RESIDENCES OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

1	2
3	4

1
2

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9



THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL IN PEKING, PROBABLY THE FIRST MISSION DESTROYED BY THE BOXERS

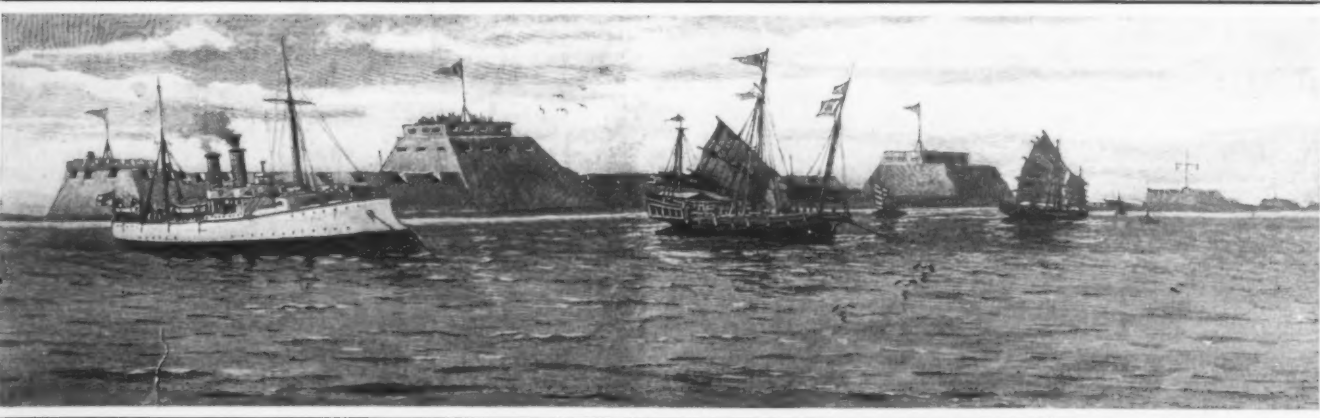
Looking west along the city wall of Peking.—The Boxers fired into the legations from the top of the wall surrounding the city.



THE ARSENAL OF "THE FIELD OF THE COURSES," FROM WHICH THE BOXERS FIRED INTO THE LEGATIONS AT PEKING

Direction of the Catholic cathedral.

Direction of the Episcopal



THE FORTS AT TAKU, BOMBARDED AND CAPTURED BY THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES, EXCEPTING THE AMERICAN —THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT ASSERTS THAT THIS ATTACK INCENSED THE CHINESE TROOPS AND STIMULATED THE BOXER REBELLION



THE FORT AT TIEN-TSIN, CAPTURED BY THE ALLIED FORCES IN A BAYONET CHARGE BY THE RUSSIANS AND



THE PONTOON BRIDGE ACROSS THE PEI-HO, BY WHICH THE ALLIED FORCES REACHED TIEN-TSIN FROM THE RAILROAD STATION—TWO HUNDRED RUSSIANS WERE KILLED IN THE FIGHT FOR THE POSSESSION OF THIS BRIDGE.



PART OF TIEN-TSIN, SHOWING THE WALL FROM WHICH THE NINTH U. S. INFANTRY AND THE OTHER FORCES, WITH HEAVY LOSS OF



BOXERS FIRED INTO THE REAR OF THE
Direction of the Episcopal mission.



INTERIOR OF THE RUSSIAN LEGATION AT PEKING.

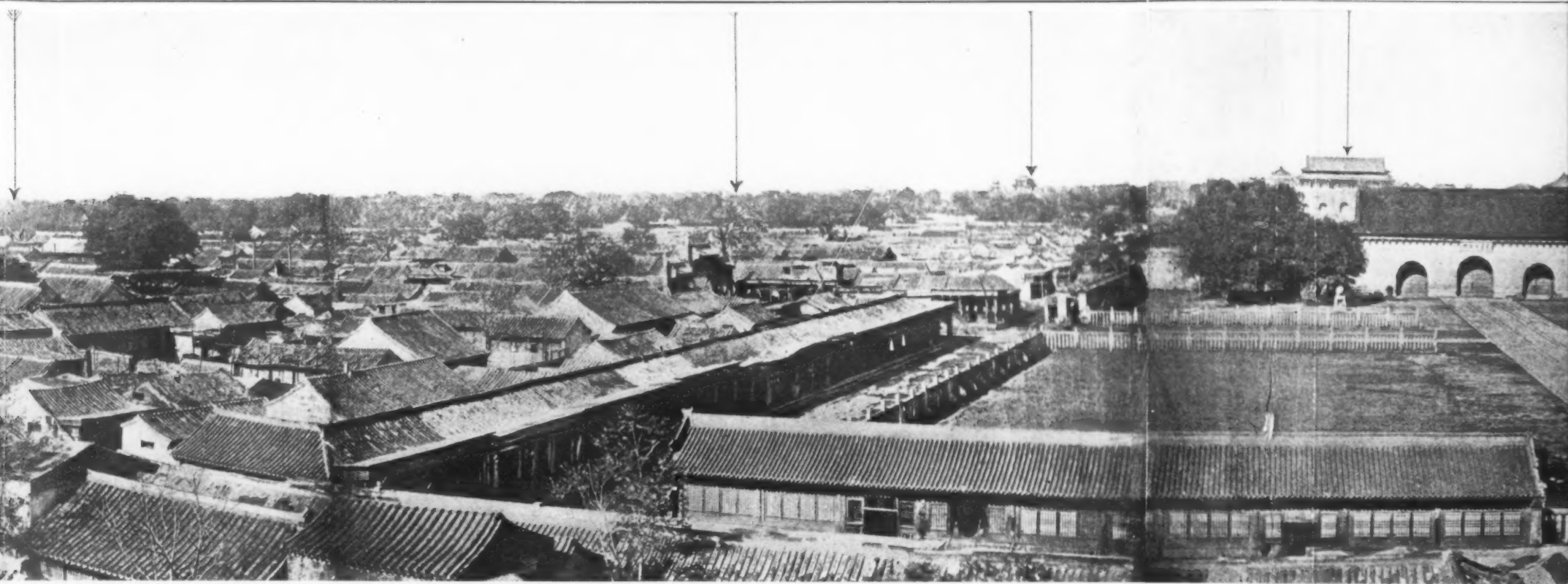
Direction of the American Presbyterian mission.



EAST GATE TO THE FORBIDDEN CITY, THE ATTEMPT TO ENTER WHICH, BY THE
FOREIGN GUARDS, INTENSIFIED THE BOXERS' OUTBREAK IN PEKING.
The imperial palace.



THE TSUNG LI YAMEN, ON
BABON VON KETTELER
South gate of the forbidden city
One



PANORAMA OF PEKING, THE CHINESE CAPITAL, ON WHICH THE EYES OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD ARE CENTRED—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE MERIDIAN GATE



BY THE ALLIED FORCES. AFTER A DESPERATE
BY THE RUSSIANS AND FRENCH.



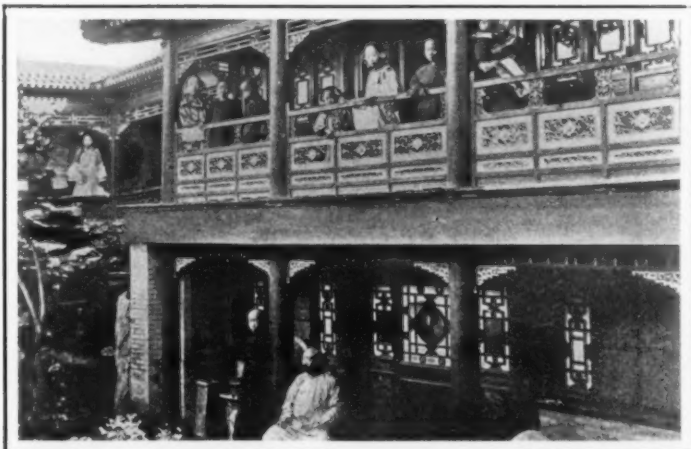
THE FRENCH CONSULATE IN TIEN-TSIN, WHICH WAS DESTROYED.



TIEN-TSIN FROM THE LAND SIDE—GORDON HALL, IN THE CENTRE, WAS THE REFUGE OF THE BESIEGED FOREIGN
INTERNATIONAL TROOPS, INCLUDING THE NINTH U. S. INFANTRY, WHO WERE DEFEATED BY THE BOXERS, AND



THE WALL FROM WHICH THE BOXERS REPULSED
THE ENEMY AND THE OTHER ALLIED
WITH HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.



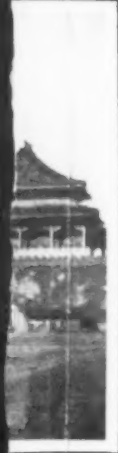
PRINCE CHUAN, ONE OF THE LEADERS IN OPPOSING THE BOXERS—HIS
ASSASSINATION WAS RUMORED.



TIEN-TSIN FROM THE RIVER SIDE, SHOWING THE BUND WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES

THE OUTBREAK OF THE CHINESE BOXERS, WHICH THROU

PANORAMIC VIEW OF PEKING AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLACES CONNECTED WITH THE SANGUINARY UP



CH. BY THE
SING.



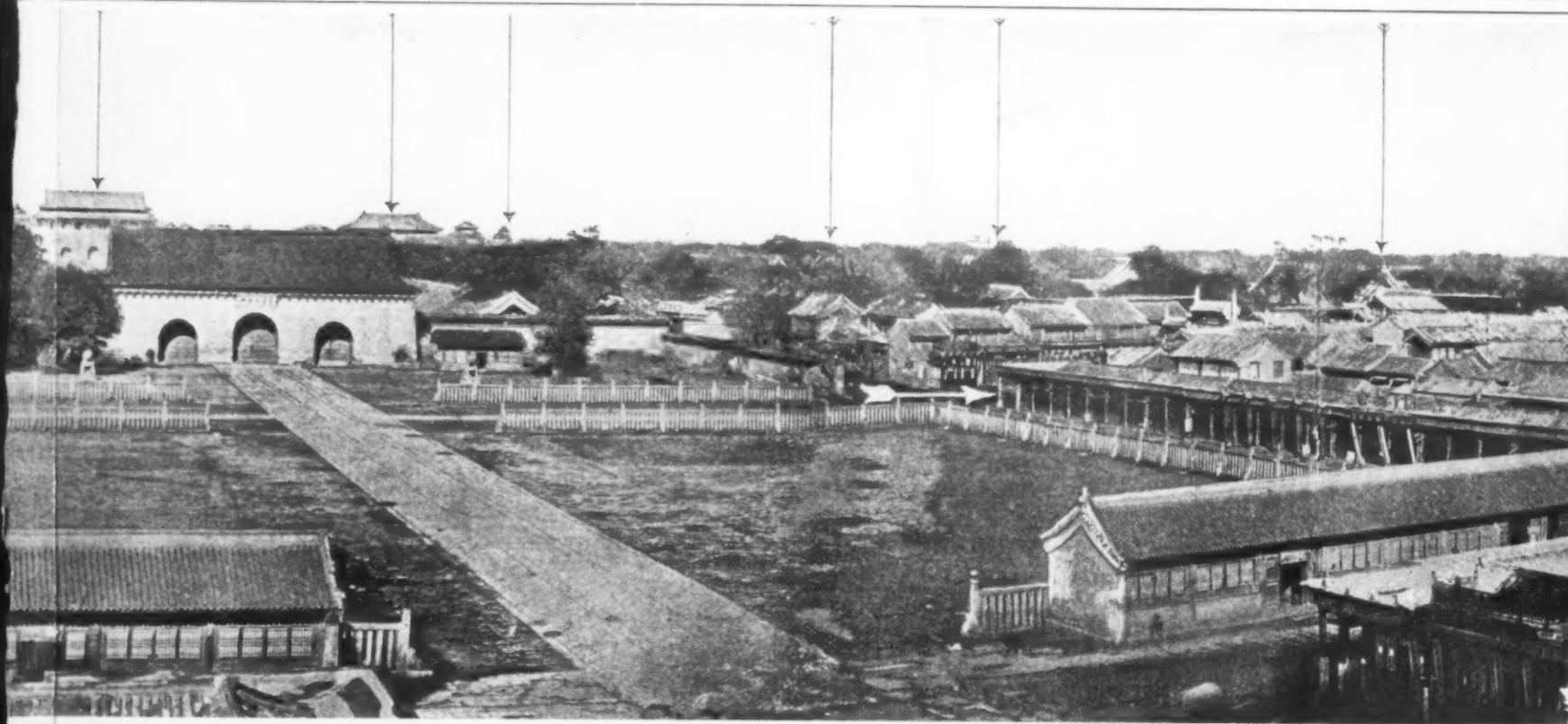
THE TSUNG LI YAMEN, ON THE WAY TO WHICH THE GERMAN MINISTER, BARON VON KETTELER, WAS SHOT, AND IN WHICH HE DIED.
South gate of the forbidden city One of the imperial palaces. East gate of the forbidden city



ENTRANCE TO THE SPACIOUS GROUNDS OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.
Direction of the Tsung-Li-Yamen. Direction of the American Board mission. Direction of the London mission



THE BRITISH LEGATION, LOOKTH FROM L
IN PEKING WAS THE RUSSIA



ED—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE MERIDIAN GATE OF THE CITY.

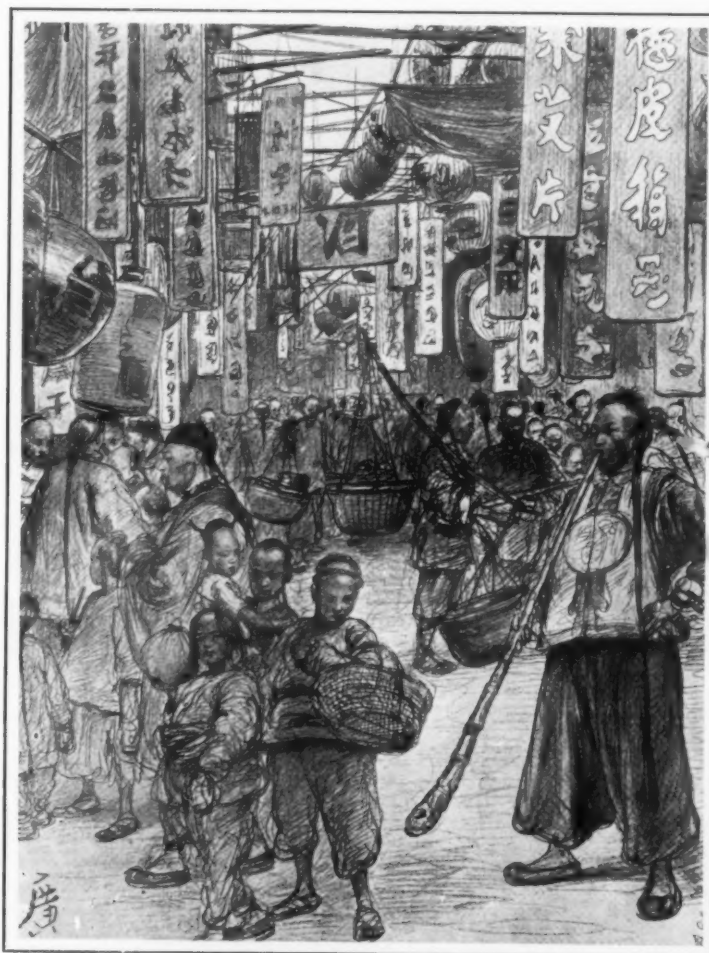
>>> The beginning of Legation Street.—The imperiled American, European, and of ons are ab



RE, WAS THE REFUGE OF THE BESIEGED FOREIGNERS—MOUNDS IN FOREGROUND ARE CHINESE GRAVES, WHERE
ANTRY WERE DEFEATED BY THE BOXERS, AND COLONEL LISCUM AND THIRTY OTHER AMERICANS KILLED.



SHOWING THE BUND WHERE THE ALLIED FORCES LANDED AND FOUGHT THE BOXERS.



TYPICAL STREET SCENE IN THE CHINESE QUARTER OF PEKING.

BOXERS, WHICH THREATENS THE PEACE OF THE WORLD.

CONNECTED WITH THE SANGUINARY UPRISING IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL, WHICH HAS AROUSED EVERY CIVILIZED NATION.



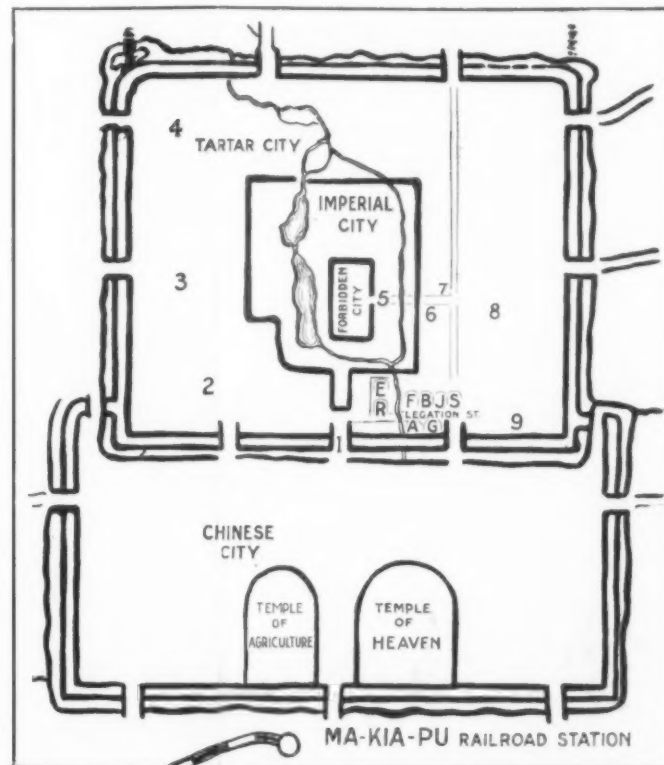
ON, LOOKTH FROM LEGATION STREET. WHERE THE LAST STAND OF THE FOREIGNERS
KING WAS THE RUSSIAN LEGATION JOINS THE ENGLISH ON THE SOUTH.
(District occupied by the imperiled legations.)



LEGATION STREET, IN PEKING, THE AMERICAN AND GERMAN LEGATIONS ON THE RIGHT. AND THE FRENCH, BELGIAN, JAPANESE AND
SPANISH ON THE LEFT—THE LIONS ARE IN FRONT OF THE FRENCH LEGATION.
Direction of the Methodist mission, the last refuge of the American missionaries.



mean, and of ons are about half a mile down from the point indicated by the arrow.



THE PLAN OF PEKING.

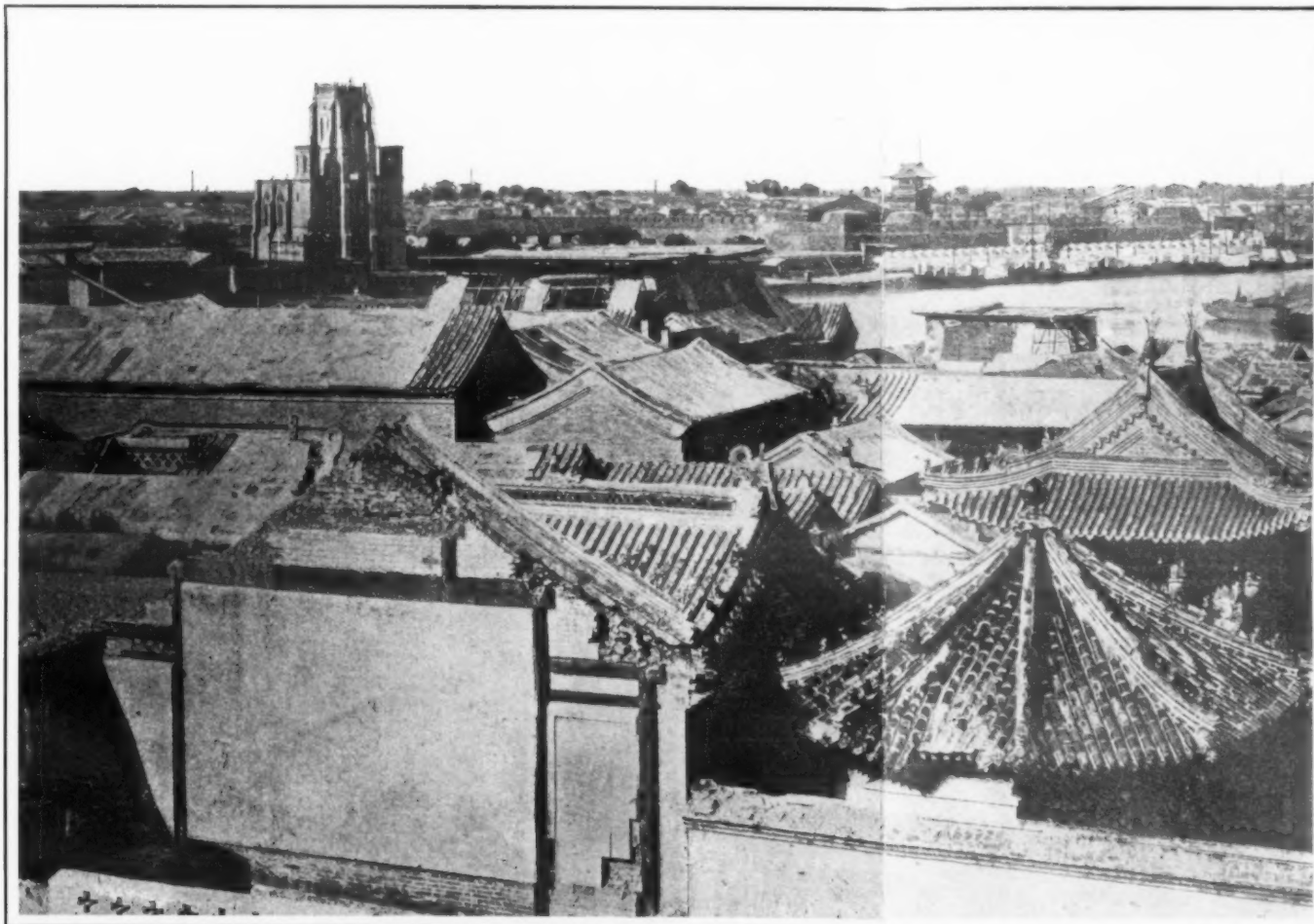
1. The Chen-Mun gate, from which the panoramic photograph of Peking given here
with was taken. 2. Catholic cathedral. 3. Episcopal mission. 4. Presbyterian mission.
5. East gate to forbidden city. 6. Tsung-Li-Yamen. 7. American board of missions.
8. London mission. 9. Methodist mission. E. English legation. R. Russian legation.
F. French legation. B. Belgian legation. J. Japanese legation. S. Spanish legation.
A. American legation. G. German legation.



WIVES AND RELATIVES OF THE ENGLISH MISSIONARIES IN SHANTUNG
IMPERILED BY THE BOXER UPRISING BUT WHO ESCAPED.



TYPES OF SHANTUNG CHINESE, FROM WHICH THE BOXERS WERE
FIRST RECRUITED.



THE CITY OF TIEN TSIN—THE FRENCH AND JAPANESE CONCESSIONS IN THE FOREGROUND. BOMBARDED BY THE BOXERS FROM THE WALL
SURROUNDING THE CHINESE CITY IN THE BACKGROUND.—THE CHURCH IS THE FRENCH MISSION BURNED IN THE
MASSACRE OF 1870 AND RESTORED BY THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

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